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LETTERS

FROM GREECE.

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LETTERS

FROM GREECE:

WITH REMARKS

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ON THE

TREATY OF INTERVENTION.

BY EDWARD BLAQUIERE, Esq.

AUTHOR OF

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE GREEK REVOLUTION, &c. &c.

" The question, as it appears to me, is this—There is a Treaty not framed in a corner, but openly avowed to the world—a Treaty, known and acknowledged by other Courts; and I am sure that neither can His Majesty refuse to act in accordance with it, nor can the House of Commons consistently refuse to support His Majesty in maintaining the national honour and character."

SPEECH OF MR. CANNING, *Dec. 12th*, 1826.

RR.b.24

LONDON:

JAMES ILBERY, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET.

1828.

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TO

HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS,

AND

BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

THIS ATTEMPT TO ELUCIDATE A QUESTION,

NOT LESS INTERWOVEN

WITH HUMANITY AND FREEDOM,

THAN

WITH THE GLORY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

HAVING in my late Visit to Greece, as on former occasions, made a point of transmitting an account of passing events to England, I have here reproduced such parts of my Correspondence as reached its destination, with some additional letters which never arrived; and such new matter, as the hurry of travelling and difficulty of communication, prevented me from subjoining at the time. To these materials, I have added a variety of documents elucidating the political and military transactions of the Confederacy, subsequent to the Congress held at Epidaurus in 1826, and down to the fall of the Acropolis; thus presenting, as I hope, a faithful sketch of Greek affairs during one of the most interesting

periods of the Contest. Without presenting this sketch to the public, I should have considered the task proposed to myself, when I embraced the Cause of our oppressed and suffering co-religionists, as altogether incomplete.*

With respect to the concluding portion of the Volume, consisting principally of some communications made to the public, connected with the object of my return to England, they are inserted more with a view of placing on record, my humble efforts to fulfil the promises made on my departure from the seat of war, than from any intrinsic importance they can possess. Having espoused this cause from principle, and as a British question to all intents and purposes, I have adhered to it through its cruel vicissitudes, as a matter of duty; without contesting

* Those of my Letters which reached England appeared in the MORNING HERALD. And here it is but justice to say, that however the Conductor of that Journal may differ from the Advocates of the Greek Cause, in some of their conclusions, my communications have been always inserted with scrupulous exactness.

the opinions, or animadverting on the conduct of those, who may have imagined that any thing which has occurred during the progress of the struggle, diminished its importance, or rendered the obligation to follow it up, less sacred. Indeed I have always considered the great interests involved in the regeneration of Greece, to be of so paramount a nature, that the misconduct or inefficiency of many of the actors in this memorable effort, could not justify its abandonment. *

Referring more particularly to the communications in question, it is scarcely necessary to

* Those who oppose the Greeks, as they do every effort at human improvement, omit no opportunity of attempting to throw ridicule on the sentiment which induce the friends of the Cause, to attach any importance to it on the score of their "classical recollections." If it were not easy to trace equal ignorance and vulgarity in these brutal taunts, levelled as they are, against the first of social virtues, gratitude; it would be worth while asking our opponents, upon what principle of equity or justice, the Greek people ought to be deprived of that sympathy, which arises from the incalculable benefits conferred on posterity by their ancestors?—The frequent allusions made to this subject, by certain anonymous scribblers, place them on a level so low, that they are assuredly too contemptible for a serious refutation.

repeat, that their object was to obtain some assistance for the gallant leaders, to whom the Greek people have confided the command of their naval and military forces. On quitting Greece, I confess that I entertained very sanguine hopes of succeeding in this object. Notwithstanding the malversation and mismanagement of the two Loans, it struck me that the fact of two British officers being placed, as it were, at the head of the Confederacy, would not only have rallied the early Friends of the Cause, but induced the Bondholders to come forward. It required but a short time to convince me, that I had formed anticipations the most delusive on these points. Although individuals were not wanting to offer their services, or deprecate the prevailing apathy, I have found it utterly impossible to fulfil the object of my return.* Since the sympathy which existed

* It may be proper to state, that those who took an interest in the success of my efforts, flattered me with considerable hopes of obtaining aid. And more than one Bondholder expressed a readiness to come forward, whenever a General Meeting should be called.

at one period of the war, at least to a certain extent, has ceased to operate in favour of the Cause, it is hoped that the very first financial measure of the Greek Government, after the cessation of hostilities, may be such as to restore confidence among the Creditors of Greece in this country. At all events, I can only repeat, in contradiction to Mr. Green and the other enemies of the Cause, that Greece possesses ample means of liquidating her debts, were they even much larger than their present amount.

With regard to the operations of Lord Cochrane and General Church, it was impossible for them to be carried on to any extent, deprived as they have been of resources of every kind. Had it been otherwise, and these gallant officers possessed the means of acting on the offensive, they might have effected wonders, even before the Treaty of Intervention was promulgated. As it unfortunately happened, the sum brought by his Lordship was exhausted, in the well meant endeavours to save the Acropolis; and

since that time, the General in Chief has been in total want of every thing; his troops frequently remaining two and three days without bread! Under such circumstances, what could he possibly effect?

The consequences of not receiving that countenance and support, which he naturally anticipated in this country, have been infinitely more acutely felt by General Church than Lord Cochrane. In addition to the funds supplied to his Lordship by the Continental Committees, there has been a second supply raised on the sale of some Greek bonds in London: while, I have reason to know, that with the exception of the assistance afforded by Lord Cochrane, in the effort to save Athens, the General and his troops have been exposed to the greatest privations. It is not, however, for me to enter into details, which will more properly form the subject of future inquiry. I shall, at present, merely say, that the mode of distributing the supplies, both of money and provisions, sent out by the Committees during the last two years, has been

marked by the utmost partiality, and not unfrequently, the greatest injustice. As connected with this subject, it is truly lamentable to reflect on the folly which could have dictated the expedition to Scio, at a moment when the Allied Fleets were endeavouring to put an end to hostilities in the Morea. This absurdity, which will be more apparent when all the facts are known, besides having exposed the Greeks to fresh obloquy, has absorbed a sum, that would have gone a great way towards establishing military organization in the Morea; a measure, without which, I repeat for the twentieth time, no permanent Government can be formed in Greece. It is, indeed, melancholy to reflect, that a Cause unequalled in its own justice, and the interesting associations by which it is surrounded, should have been more grossly abused and mismanaged, than any other for which a people ever took up arms!

But to recur to another subject. On my first visit to the seat of war in 1823, I instantly perceived, that the Greeks had thrown off their

yoke, without possessing either those physical means, or elements of military organization, necessary to ensure success, unless powerfully assisted from without. Nor was I for a moment blinded to those imperfections of character and improprieties of conduct, among the leaders, which have since become such a fertile theme of vituperation to the enemies of the Cause. But when I reflected that this was indeed a case, in which the sword once drawn, could never be sheathed without incurring the risk of extermination; while I saw the sympathies of the whole civilized world ranged on the side of our Christian brethren, both religion and humanity dictated the course I have since pursued without deviation. Where, however, so much difference of opinion seems to have prevailed among some of the Friends of Greece, while her enemies, though few in number, have continued not only to misrepresent the circumstances which led to the struggle, but the events attendant on its progress; it was hardly to be wondered at, that one who like myself, wished to give the Greeks the benefit of whatever good qualities they pos-

sess, should be sometimes an object of ridicule, and not unfrequently taxed with exaggeration. The publication of Mr. Green's book, has afforded me an opportunity of replying to these charges. Having in the course of my examination of that extraordinary production,* had occasion to notice the mismanagement of the affairs of Greece in this country, a subject on which the Public has been tormented to satiety; I beg it to be understood, that while I hold the conduct of the real authors of so many calamities in just abhorrence, I have never participated in the censures so unsparingly bestowed on those Members of the Greek Committee, who have been the subject of animadversion during the discussions to which the misapplication of the Loans gave rise. Having witnessed the unceasing exertions of the individuals in question, I am bound to say, in addition to my previous assertion, that had their counsels been followed, the

* It has been very pompously announced, that the first Edition of Mr. Green's volume was sold in a fortnight. I can only say, that if there is a syllable of truth in this assertion, it pays but a very sorry compliment to the taste of the Public.

second Loan, instead of proving a source of irreparable misfortune, would have enabled Greece to drive the enemy from her soil. In offering this as my own conviction, I may truly say, it is that of the most enlightened men in the Confederacy.

From a topic so calculated to excite the strongest feelings of indignation and disgust, I turn with inexpressible pleasure to an event, which must be a source of the most heartfelt congratulation, not merely to the friends of Greece, but to the whole civilized world,—an event which I have not ceased to invoke during the last six years; and without which, I never imagined the Greeks could have effected their emancipation. It will be readily conceived, that I allude to the Treaty of Intervention. If the efforts of the Greek people to shake off a yoke which had become intolerable, was the natural result of the progress of knowledge and spirit of the age; it is no less certain, that this great compact, of which the immediate effect went to save a Nation from perishing, will form one of

the most memorable epochs in the history of Europe!

It was to be expected, that a measure so unexampled in European diplomacy, would become a subject of universal discussion and inquiry. Like all other great deviations from the beaten track, the Treaty of Intervention, though infinitely consoling to the great majority of every civilized country, has found its detractors. Without attempting to trace the motives, or impugn the conduct, of those who have laboured to render it unpopular, by denying its justice and expediency; all I require, in recording my own humble opinions, is an extension of the candour and indulgence which the opponents of the Treaty, doubtless claim for themselves. Having on every occasion, since taking up the Greek question, endeavoured to separate it from the politics of any particular party, the following observations will be offered in the same spirit. For, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, it is no less fallacious than cruel, to confound the efforts of a people struggling to

throw off such a yoke, with other popular movements of the same period: or to deny, that their claims ought to be exclusively estimated with a view to the general interests of humanity.

The most equitable mode of discussing the justice and expediency of the Treaty, is shortly to state the Case of the Greeks, in its relation with Public feeling throughout Europe; and then advert to the situation in which the Great Powers stood towards each other, at the period of its ratification.

In despite of all the sophistry and falsehood, which a few isolated individuals have put forth, relative to the mild treatment of the Greeks by their Ottoman masters; I can never be persuaded that these writers themselves, believe that the former were not fully justified in their attempt to throw off the yoke. Without recapitulating any of the numerous facts in proof of this assumption, recorded by so many travellers, and the most eminent men in Europe; the universal sympathy manifested in their favour when they

took up arms, is in itself, a conclusive evidence as to the admitted justice of their Cause.

By a singular coincidence, though perhaps a natural one in other respects, the first efforts in favour of Greece were made under the most despotic Governments of the Continent; and where it would have been easy to suppress every impulse in support of popular freedom. In Russia it was impossible, owing to the fact of the late Monarch being at the head of the "*Holy Alliance*," to encourage, or admit, of any demonstrations in behalf of a people, to succour whom, one of his Chamberlains is known to have sold his jewels. * But it was far otherwise in Germany, where associations were formed, and the humblest peasant came forward with his mite, to aid tho victims of Turkish oppression and barbarity. From Germany, whence supplies of every kind,

* When I look at the liberal policy of the reigning Emperor, I can no longer fear to name Count Bulgari. In doing so, I am bound to add, that he is an honour to his Country, and justly entitled to its gratitude.

and to a great extent, were sent to Greece; the flame spread to Switzerland; whose sons being themselves the hereditary heirs of freedom, nobly emulated the generous example of their neighbours. It was not till the Contest had continued nearly three years, that any effort was made in this Country, also the boasted land of freedom, in behalf of the struggling people of Greece: and there is but too much reason to believe, that the Cause might have remained neglected for a much longer period, had it not been for the arrival of M. Luriottis, whose visit was more accidental than otherwise.* From a

* In common with others, I had written to some old Greek friends, soon after the Insurrection broke out, urging them to send an agent to England. Such, however, was the decided manner in which Lord Castlereagh declared against the Cause, that no person came till the early part of 1823. And even then, M. Luriottis was merely on his return to Greece from Spain. His reception among the Spanish Liberals was not very creditable to men who had so recently engaged in a struggle by no means dissimilar to that of the Greeks. But they were, perhaps, not in a state to render any effectual assistance to others. They might, however, have shewn a disposition to do so; whereas I have reason to know, that M. Luriottis not only failed in the object of his Mission, but was treated with great neglect by certain individuals, who

variety of circumstances, needless to repeat, when the Greek Cause became a party question, that of humanity was either sacrificed or forgotten. And on looking back into the history of British charity, it was found that more than a *hundred thousand pounds* had been subscribed in a few short months in aid of the Russian peasantry; while not even a fifth of this sum, could be raised to succour a Nation of Christians, struggling not merely for freedom from a most galling slavery, but for their very existence! Though I mention this fact with feelings of poignant regret, it is done without any view of depreciating our claims to benevolence. Nothing, however, can be a stronger illustration of the baneful effect, which party spirit can produce on the most generous impulses of our nature. Although it must ever be a source of regret, that with a few honourable exceptions, the Ministers of Religion, (I speak in the universal sense without reference to sects), could never be

are now in poverty and exile, though they were then in the zenith of power. Should they ever return to it, I trust adversity will have taught them to feel a little more sympathy for those who are occupied in the same glorious pursuit.

persuaded, that the success of the Greek Cause, was intimately connected with the great interests of Christianity; it would be preposterous to deny, that a very large sum might have been collected in this Country, had it not been for the fact to which I have alluded. The history of the two Loans, and their ill-fated misapplication, does not enter into the object of the present remarks. *

* Though the feeling in favour of Greece which prevailed for some time in the United States, was much more intense than in England, the subscriptions there, have not been so liberal as might be expected. With respect to the transaction of the frigates, it was fully as disgraceful to all the parties concerned, as the most flagrant acts of their coadjutors on this side the Atlantic: and like them, reflects as much discredit on the National character of America as on that of England. It is really lamentable to think, that men should be found in either Country, capable of thus sacrificing every principle of integrity and honour to their avarice and rapacity.

I am aware that many persons, for whose opinions I entertain the utmost respect, will censure me for not entering into more ample details on the subject of the Greek Loans: but I still feel that they will more properly form a separate Work; and as already stated, I shall leave the task of more minute exposure to others. A friend of the Greek Cause, who is intimately acquainted with all the facts, especially those relative to the *Second Loan*; after expostulating with me on the determination I had formed, exclaimed—"You are the best

No sooner had England relaxed in her endeavours to befriend Greece, and the scanty proceeds of the Loans had been dilapidated to so little purpose, than an irresistible spirit of sympathy burst forth in France; as if that Providence which seems to have manifested itself so strikingly throughout this singular Contest, had prompted the sudden impulse; the more remarkable, since it extended to all parties: and took place under a Ministry, which had, as it has since been, decidedly favourable to the views of the Porte, and more especially to those of Mehemet Ali.

If the succours received from Germany and Switzerland, in the early part of the Contest, enabled the Greeks to sustain their arduous struggle till the arrival of aid from this Country; it would be an act of great injustice to deny,

judge; but I can only say, that if you omit this necessary inquiry, you conceal one of the most nefarious transactions that ever occurred in any Country!" Happily for the friends of virtue and humanity, the disgrace brought on the National character of England, by these transactions, has been neutralized, if not obliterated, by the Treaty of Intervention.

that those administered by France and a few Continental Committees, during the last two years; and since the remnant of the Loans were locked up for the purpose of private speculations, have been incalculably beneficial. So much so, indeed, as to have enabled the poor Christian population to hold out, until the final interposition of the Divinity in their behalf!

In thus cursorily noticing the progressive adoption of the Greek Cause throughout Europe, it is worthy of remark, that the excesses which its most enthusiastic advocates admit to have thrown a deep shade over the struggle, did not prevent the manifestation of public sympathy. From this fact it is evident, that those who took up the subject in France—and as already stated, they consisted of the most distinguished men of every party—very properly considered that a whole people, of whom three fourths were women and children incapable of carrying arms, and consequently guiltless of those excesses, ought not to be abandoned, on account of atrocities in which they could not

possibly have had any share. To these facts, it may not be irrelevant to add, that the Greeks who have been engaged in the struggle, from the Palicari whose days and nights were passed on the summits of snow-clad mountains, or amidst the burning heats of summer, without adequate food or raiment, to the helpless mother and her children driven from their homes and famishing from mere want, have never for one instant abandoned the belief of their Cause being in the hands of an overruling Providence! When this feeling is coupled with the progress of popular sympathy in the rest of Europe, and the conclusion of the Tripartite Treaty, just as there was reason to apprehend the efforts of the Sultan, aided by foreign intrigue which will ever remain a blot on the age, are considered; I do not hesitate to say, that it requires no very great stretch of thought to believe, that the conviction so generally entertained by the Greek people, is not without its share of probability. *

* I am aware that the frequent abuse of the awful name of PROVIDENCE, and its application to the most atrocious political crimes, may subject the observations I have made to

The march of policy adopted by the Great Powers presents a series of facts, which are particularly calculated to excite curiosity and inquiry, as connected with my previous observations.

When the insurrection of Alexander Ipsilanti broke out, every circumstance connected with it, induced those most competent to judge, to affirm that it met the approbation, if it was not actually prompted, by the Russian Cabinet; which, however, lost no time in disavowing it. The policy of Austria in such an affair, might have been easily anticipated. England too,

some degree of ridicule. But if the most sceptical in such matters do not admit of exceptions to the general rule, I shall of course hardly expect their concurrence.

If has been a theme of incessant and general remark in Greece, that whenever the Cause has reached a certain point of depression, something has occurred to revive the hopes of the people. The destruction of the Turkish army in 1822, had all the appearance of a miracle to the eyes of the lower classes. The naval successes at the commencement of the struggle, produced a similar feeling. And as to the Treaty of Intervention, the least superstitious among the Greeks may be excused from attributing that measure to supernatural Agency.

linked as she was with Continental politics, and under an influence needless to name, declared against the struggling Christians of the East. The French Ministry, was from its very nature opposed to any popular movement; and were it otherwise, France was still too much fettered by her neighbours to adopt a different system. Thus were all the Great Powers of the Universe opposed, in sentiment at least, to the Greeks: while public opinion among the People of every Country, was decidedly favourable to the Cause.

Matters remained in this anamolous state until the death of Lord Castlereagh. Not long after that singular event, the accession of Mr. Canning gave a new turn to the Foreign policy of England: as this policy, when properly directed, that is to say, in accordance with the wishes and interests of the Nation, must always be favourable to freedom and humanity all over the world, no wonder that the new Foreign Secretary should have cast his eyes towards the suffering Greeks. While he perceived all the difficulty

and inconvenience of our interference, and could not be indifferent to the excesses which had marked the progress of the Contest on both sides, there is no doubt but Mr. Canning saw the Greek Cause with the eyes of a philosopher and statesman. After having considered the universal sympathy manifested towards it, and thus found a powerful motive for inquiry, he naturally examined the question in its political bearings. Might not the Minister have said—"Here are a handful of Christians driven to the necessity of taking up arms by ages of an intolerable tyranny, bearing up for several years against the whole power of Turkey. Surely there are interests connected with such an unexampled struggle, which requires the interference of England on principles altogether distinct from those of mere humanity?"—Such would certainly have been a very natural reflection for a Stateman like Mr. Canning, who foresaw all the consequences of suffering the Contest to proceed. What was the probable result of his inquiries, when he approached the subject still closer? With regard to the Porte, an

old ally of England, and who had long been threatened with invasion by Russia;—she had exhausted her resources, both naval and military, without having made any sensible impression on the insurgents. It is true, that when joined by the whole power of Mehemet Ali, the success of the Sultan was more decisive. But who will deny, that the Egyptian Satrap had embarked in a war which could not fail to produce similar effects on his treasury. In contemplating the entire success of the Sultan over his Christian vassals, another dilemma presented itself. Will any person who has the slightest acquaintance with the invariable policy of the Turks, and who is aware of the feelings they entertain towards the Greeks, maintain that they could have ever forgotten previous excesses; or that a system of relentless persecution would not have followed submission, and thus have furnished the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh with a justificatory plea for entering into the long meditated war? I shall confine myself to this question alone, without referring to the general feeling throughout Europe, as to the necessity of interference on the part of

the Great Powers, if only to put a stop to so murderous and unnatural a Contest.

While the Minister was pursuing his inquiries and indulging in those reflections to which the existing state of affairs naturally gave rise, he was hurried into action by events as unforeseen as they were uncontrolable! The sudden death of the Emperor Alexander, in an obscure corner of his vast dominions, was followed by the discovery of a conspiracy more extensive than any which had ever been formed in Europe, whether as regards the numbers engaged in it, or their high rank in the State. Without entering into an examination of the motives which led to this wide spread combination, it is notorious that the forbearance of the late Emperor on the Greek question, was a prominent source of discontent throughout the Empire, and especially among military men of all ranks. It is equally certain, that the first subject of diplomatic intercourse between the two Courts, related to the necessity of interfering in the concerns of Greece. I do not pretend to be in the secret of

what really passed; but, having closely watched the progress of events, and combined appearances with information received from what I considered as an authentic source at the time, I really believe it was notified to the Cabinet of Saint James's, that the new Emperor could no longer refrain from taking up a subject on which the greatest excitement continued to prevail all over his Empire; not to mention the non-ratification of the Treaty of Bucharest, and other grievances of long standing. There is every reason to believe, that the motives adduced for the proposed policy, on the part of Russia, were such as left no doubt of the sincerity of the new Monarch. Here I will ask the most violent opponent of Mr. Canning's policy, whether he would have said to Russia, under all the circumstances of the case, "If you declare war against Turkey, we must join her against you?" Instead of a measure which, in breaking up the peace of Europe, would have led this country into a ruinous expenditure, without a shadow of justice on our side, did not wisdom, policy, and common sense,

dictate the course pursued by that lamented minister? It is scarcely necessary to state, that the object of Lord Wellington's mission, was to prevent the threatened war; and by way of removing every pretext for it, to offer the mediation of England, for a settlement of the differences which were subsequently discussed at Ackerman. It is not denied, that the necessity of intervention in the affairs of Greece, was intimately connected with the objects of the mission, and even determined on before the Noble Duke's return.

In alluding to this celebrated mission, it would be an injustice not to notice the fact of its having been undertaken at the most inclement season, and while the noble Duke's health is said to have been very unequal to the fatigues of such a journey. When this fact is coupled with another, very generally credited at the time, of his Grace having become a convert to the line of policy proposed by Mr. Canning, both on the score of expediency and humanity; there is little doubt that the mission and

its successful termination, will be regarded as one of the most important of the brilliant services rendered to his country. If it is flattering to be hailed as the first Captain of the Age, it is surely not less glorious to have preserved the Peace of Europe, and saved a whole people from the chances of extermination? *

Such being the motives for proposing the Treaty of Pacification, it is worth while shortly to inquire into the probable consequences of our having recourse to the only alternative, of a refusal to mediate? In the first place, could we have prevented Russia from carrying the war into the heart of Turkey, or from occupying Greece, where a liberating army would have been naturally received with outstretched arms? If we opposed her by war, upon what principle could England range herself on the side of a Power, which had been guilty of repeated

* The Mission of the Noble Duke excited a deep interest throughout Greece; and the object as well as its successful termination had no sooner transpired, than his Grace was numbered among the foremost of her benefactors.

breaches of faith; and persisted in refusing to ratify the terms stipulated in several solemn Treaties? It is really astonishing, that even all the rage and madness of party can distort truth so glaringly, as to assert that Mr. Canning had any other course left but the one he adopted!

The interruption to commerce, occasioned by the Greek war, though a very great evil, and one which justified our interference, was a secondary consideration, when compared with the question as it regarded Russia. If, however, a feeling of humanity towards the Greeks, were suffered to enter into the calculation; surely their previous sufferings—the dangers by which they were threatened—and the fact of throwing themselves into the arms of England, by a spontaneous offer of the Protectorate, ought to be estimated as a powerful motive for British mediation? Is there no glory or advantage for England, in being thus selected as the guardian of a people's rights—as the protectress of the oppressed—in opposition to their apparent interests, and the most strenuous efforts of others to prevent that memorable offer?

The basis of the Treaty once arranged, it was a master-stroke of Mr. Canning's policy and foresight, to induce France to become a party. This great measure would not have been complete without her adhesion: with it, the guarantees for carrying it into effect, were rendered doubly secure.* The participation of Austria, could not be expected. The situation of that Power, harassed on every side by ill-smothered discontent and dissatisfaction, rendered it impossible for her to take a step which could hardly fail to awaken feelings in the minds of more than one people, whom the Cabinet of Vienna naturally wishes to retain as they are. Perhaps, however, the time is not far distant, when Austria may also recognize the necessity of marching with the spirit of the age, instead of vainly attempting to oppose it!

Of all the objections started against the Treaty of Intervention, that of its being contrary to the

* The lamented Statesman well knew, that the French Ministry would not refuse their adhesion without outraging the public opinion of all France.

Laws of Nations, as laid down by the great authorities on the subject, seems to me by far the most untenable and preposterous. Nor can I conceive a more cruel satire on the memory of such names as those of Vattel, Grotius or Puffendorf, than to suppose that, if living, they would not have felt the same sympathy for the Greeks, and acknowledged their right of resistance, which has been expressed by all the greatest men of the present day. Is it for one moment to be imagined, that these Writers considered the Greeks as legitimate subjects? It would be monstrous to suppose they did: or to believe that the degraded situation and manifold sufferings of our Christian brethren, were less acutely deplored by them, than they had been nearly three centuries before by the revivers of learning in Italy! In vain, therefore, will the opponents of this great compact—of which the effect has been that of putting an end to a war of extermination—and of an effort on the part of acknowledged barbarians—to renew a ruthless tyranny, cite the works of the great men to whom I have alluded, in support of their inhu-

man doctrines. For my own part, I feel an innate conviction, that had they lived in our day, their best energies would have been put forth in behalf of their suffering co-religionists; and that so far from denying the justice and necessity of interference, they would have considered its delay, as a lamentable error in policy, as it has in reality been a source of the most appalling calamities!

Another objection to the Treaty, and it is the only one I hold to be worthy of the smallest notice, is that it will have the effect of weakening an old ally, who forms a necessary barrier between Russia and our Indian possessions. As this is a favourite point with the adverse party, and is somewhat more plausable than any other—with those at least who view the question superficially and without a knowledge of facts—I shall offer a few remarks on it. If the self evident and clearly expressed object of the Treaty, is that of preventing a war, that must in the opinion of all those who are at all acquainted with the relative strength of the Parties, have

laid Turkey at the feet of Russia, if it did not lead to its destruction as a Power; how, in the name of common sense, can it operate prejudicially to the alleged barrier? If, as the Treaty so unequivocally declares, the object of the Allies, is to separate the Combatants and put an end to a war, which has exhausted the resources both of Turkey and Egypt; how, I will ask, is the continuance of such a war to prevent the Russians from marching to India? So far from drawing an inference opposed to every principle of reason, from the interference of the Great Powers, would not the merest novice in politics have at once said—"The only way of preventing the total ruin of the Porte, is to bring about the Pacification of Greece!"—This is precisely the language I held in 1823, and to which I have constantly recurred ever since. The proposal to render Greece still tributary to the Sultan, does not look as if the Allies dreamt of dismemberment: while the declaration that no views of ambition or aggrandizement, actuated their proceedings, ought to have afforded the Sultan and all Europe, another powerful guarantee on this head.

Upon the hacknied subject of the Barrier, I do not hesitate to say, that unless the Turkish system is totally changed—and something like an approach to civilization supersedes the existing barbarism—both in the civil and military polity of the Porte, it is preposterous to talk of her becoming a Barrier to the plans of a Power like Russia. On the other hand, should she decline as she has done, during the last century, it is the very climax of absurdity to suppose she can resist such powerful and enterprising neighbours. Those who dwell so incessantly on the ambition of Russia, seem to forget that Austria is equally intent on extending her Southern frontier. Finally, although the jealousies of the other Powers, are said to have prolonged the dominion of the Turks in Europe; who is there among the rational portion of mankind, that will maintain that such a barbarous system can long resist the inevitable tendency of the age, or that its extinction would not be an immense advantage, not merely to Europe, but to the whole civilized world?

As it is an acknowledged fact, even by those

who have attempted to raise objections to the Treaty of Intervention, that every method which could be devised, was put in practice by the Ambassadors of the High Contracting Parties, to persuade the Sultan to accept the proffered mediation, long before the Compact was promulgated, or any forcible measures thought of, a still stronger proof is furnished of the moderation of the Allies. Since the conduct of Mahmoud, in rejecting all overtures, although those made to him presented the only mode of preventing ulterior aggression, whether on the side of Russia or the other Parties to the Treaty, and were, therefore, dictated by an anxiety to preserve his political existence; it may be safely asked, whether his obstinate refusal to treat, has not only justified a recurrence to force, but rendered it absolutely necessary, as connected with the grand object of re-establishing the Peace of Europe? So long as the Greek Contest continues, Europe cannot surely be considered tranquil. With respect to the efforts of the Ambassadors, previous to the ratification of the Treaty, I feel perfectly satisfied that the foregoing assertions on the subject, will be fully

proved, whenever the documents connected with the negotiations come to light.

The assembling of the Allied fleets, and subsequent violation of the Armistice by Ibrahim Pacha; his cruelties against the defenceless women and children, as detailed in Commodore Hamilton's heart-rending despatch;* and the refusal to come to any understanding with the Admirals, were so directly opposed to the spirit and intentions of the Treaty—that it was utterly impossible for those illustrious Officers, representing as they did the three greatest powers in the Universe, and as may be truly said, its concentrated civilization—to suffer so many indignities and provocations with impunity. Hence the battle of Navarin, which I shall ever regard as a most fortunate event; in the conviction, that it will be the means of checking endless barbarities contemplated in the Morea and other places; and, perhaps, ultimately, a sanguinary war. With re-

* See the Documents at the end of the Volume, for this afflicting Communication.

gard to the provocations, I want no better proof of their magnitude, than the plain and unadorned statement of Sir Edward Codrington, whose conduct on this occasion, while it places that officer on a level with the most distinguished men who have graced our naval annals, entitles him to the thanks and gratitude of the whole civilized world. *

Referring once more to the obstinacy of the Turks throughout the negotiations, and to the fact of their forcing the Allied Commanders to assume an offensive attitude; I maintain, in reply to all the objections, which have or can be made, that it called loudly for chastisement, and demonstrated a degree of contemptuous inso-

* The Gallant Admiral's despatch, in which he describes the Victory with the simplicity and firmness of a brave man, conscious of having faithfully performed a sacred duty, is too important an historical Document, and too closely connected with the object of my present volume, to be omitted. It will be found, together with some other justificatory papers, towards the end of Part II. The general order issued by Sir Edward Codrington, on quitting the scene of his brilliant triumph, is not less entitled to admiration than the despatch itself.

lence towards the High Contracting Parties, which the latter could not suffer to pass unpunished, without exposing themselves to the scorn and contempt of Europe!

An event of this nature, so important in every point of view, has naturally excited universal attention: nor is it too much to say, that an immense majority of the European community, has hailed it with a sentiment of heartfelt exultation. There is a natural and irresistible disposition among the people of every country, to sympathize with oppressed and suffering humanity. No wonder, therefore, that an event which went to punish a horde of barbarians who came to aid in the extermination of a Christian people, should be met with the approbation and applause of public opinion throughout Christendom.

While it was to be expected, that those who are in the habit of finding fault with every measure favourable to freedom, should treat the Victory of Navarin as a gross violation of international law; it is singular that any doubts

should be thrown on its justice and necessity, by one or two writers, whose opinions have always been decidedly in favour of the Greek Cause. Convinced as I am, that these doubts arise from conscientious scruples, and not from any change of their previous sentiments, I look forward with considerable anxiety to the developement of such facts connected with the conduct of the Turkish and Egyptian Leaders, as may impart to the writers in question, the conviction felt by myself, from the moment I read the gallant Admiral's despatches.

While doubts and conjectures of all kinds, whether prompted by interest or passion, are busily at work in the different Capitals of Europe, as to the grand question of Peace or War, in consequence of the event at Navarin; I feel myself called upon to offer a few more remarks on this subject, in addition to those which I hazarded in my Letter to a "Greek Bondholder," written sometime before the Victory.* It must

* It will, doubtless, be said, that the Victory of Navarin, has caused my assertion as to the non-resistance of the Porte,

be confessed, that the conduct of the Sultan, from the commencement of the Negotiations, to the menace which followed the destruction of his fleet, would seem to justify the fears of these public writers, who merely argue on appearances and professions, without a very intimate acquaintance with the real state of Turkey. I may here be permitted to say a few words, as to the mistaken notions which so generally prevail, with regard to the means possessed by the Porte of going to War, not with England, France, and Russia, but even with any power of the second

to fall to the ground: without attempting to deny the fallibility of my opinion on the subject, I may be allowed to say, that while the conduct of Ibrahim Pacha and the commanders of the Mahometan fleets, so fully justified all the consequences of their perfidy and folly, they little imagined the Allied Admirals would have inflicted so just and signal a punishment. With respect to the other parts of my prediction, founded as they were, on facts which have not been contradicted, they remain still undecided; I shall, therefore, quietly wait for events, without any apprehension of a different result. Should I be mistaken, I must only bear with all the consequences of my temerity. Perhaps, in estimating the Turkish character, I ought to have drawn totally opposite conclusions, from the weakness of the Sultan, and the inevitable ruin which must follow his resistance to the Great Powers!

order. Nothing can illustrate the weakness of the Sultan so clearly, as the impossibility of his reconquering Greece; although it is well known his utmost efforts, both naval and military, were devoted to this object during the three first years of the struggle: and that though aided since that time, by all the power of Mehemet Ali, he was far from attaining this object on the promulgation of the Treaty. It is true, Messolonghi was taken, though not till after a long and obstinate seige: and Athens shared a similar fate after an investment of nearly a year; but almost the whole of the male population of Greece are at this moment in arms. As I have frequently stated, the largest force which it has ever been in the power of the Sultan to send into Greece, did not exceed thirty two thousand men, as in the case of Dramali Pacha, in 1822. The fate of that apparently formidable army is already on record: ever since the year of its destruction, no Turkish corps has exceeded twenty thousand men. The truth is, Sultan Mahmoud's treasury is exhausted; and without an extensive command of money, it is totally impossible to con-

duct a war that requires distant naval and military armaments, especially where the system of raising Loans is unknown and impracticable. As to the Navy of the Sultan and his Ally of Egypt, it has ceased to exist. Of Mehemet Ali, I shall only say, that the prophecy circulated throughout the Mediterranean, when his first Expedition was sent against Greece, that his entering into this Contest "would end in his ruin," is more than half realized. It is, indeed, most strange, as I have already had occasion to observe, that a person of his sagacity should have ever lent himself to a project which, in draining his treasures, must bring him into disgrace with more than one of the Great Powers.

If the proofs of weakness evinced in the efforts hitherto made by the Sultan, to subjugate the Greeks, be admitted, and they must be fresh in the recollection of those who assert, that War will follow the Treaty of Intervention; it is extremely difficult to conceive, upon what basis their opinions are founded. To me, these opinions appear very extraordinary, where nu-

merous incontrovertible facts would seem to suggest a totally opposite conclusion. Here, it may be as well to offer one or two reflections on the probable result of a declaration by the Sultan.

A great deal has been said about displaying the Standard of the Prophet at Adrianople. Even supposing that Mahmoud could collect two hundred thousand men there, I venture to assert, that they could not be kept together two months. While I conceive this is the utmost extent of any force he has the means of assembling at any one point, I maintain that it would require a much larger army to defend the Eastern frontier. As to sending any adequate force towards Greece, a still greater distance and through a country completely destitute of supplies, it is out of the question. It is needless to say, that the Porte could not carry on a war on ever so limited a scale, without a Navy. When I add, that so far from being an exaggerated picture of the disadvantages under which the

Sultan talks of declaring War against England, France, and Russia, I may truly say, it is very far from equalling his real embarrassments. His situation, as it regards the Janizaries, as well as all those who have suffered by the late changes, is most critical. Nothing, indeed, but the perfection of the new system, commenced by the Seraskier Aga, and which that enterprizing man, could alone have attempted, can enable Turkey to prolong her political existence, surrounded as she is, with such formidable difficulties. As to Mehemet Ali, he is no longer in a condition to render any assistance to his nominal Master. While his efforts against Greece have exhausted the resources collected during many years of rigid economy, he has most imprudently exposed himself to the numerous enemies made in his former incursions towards Nubia and Arabia. Such are a few of the reasons on which I have maintained, from the first moment of its being brought into discussion, that the Treaty of Intervention would be carried into effect, without a formal Declaration of War, either

on the side of Turkey or the High Contracting Parties.

From the foregoing remarks, it is hardly necessary to repeat my own conviction, that the only feasible means of checking the ambition of any Power supposed to entertain designs against Turkey, was to form a league such as that which has taken place for the Pacification of Greece. Nothing is more easy, than for political theorists on one side, and the enemies of improvement on the other, not only to condemn this memorable compact, but anticipate the most fatal consequences from its formation. Leaving it for time to develope these consequences, I do not scruple to offer it as my own humble opinion, that while England had no other means of surmounting the difficulties which environed the question agitated in the East of Europe, the Tripartite Treaty, was one of the most able conceptions of Mr. Canning's genius. And I will add, that however splendid the Mausoleum about to be raised by the gratitude

of his Country may be, his best and most lasting monument will be found in the Treaty of Intervention! *

* It is impossible, with my admiration for the talents and patriotism of the departed Minister, to omit this occasion of deploring his loss as a National calamity. But when all the eloquence of the Country has been exhausted in eulogizing his good qualities, it merely remains for me to express a conviction, that these praises will be confirmed by posterity.

Leaving the elucidation of those qualities which enabled the late lamented Minister, to attain such unexampled popularity at home, to his future biographer; I may be permitted to state, that the respect in which he was held throughout Europe, forms a striking epoch in the history of public men. I happened to be on my return from Greece, and had reached Dole, the first large town after crossing the Jura, when I heard the melancholy event of his death. It is needless to describe my own feelings on the occasion. I was, however, most forcibly struck by the effect it seemed to have produced on my travelling companions in the Diligence: these were all French, and vied with each other in lamenting the loss which not only his own Country, but the whole of Europe had sustained. After a long conversation on the subject, one of the party concluded his observations by the following sentence addressed to myself: —" *Oui, Monsieur! nous venons d'eprouver une grande perte!*" Yes, Sir! *we* have suffered a great loss! No higher compliment was ever paid to a British Minister. The subsequent conduct of those who entered into M. Dupin's proposal to strike a medal to the memory of Mr. Canning, reflects the greatest honour on their liberality. Indeed, it may be justly regarded as the commencement of an era, in which the Na-

In looking at this celebrated compact, as a mere historical incident, what proud feelings ought it not create in the breasts of Englishmen? How unlike all those Treaties which have occurred from the Partition of Poland down to the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, and to those of the last seven years. Compacts entered into, with few exceptions, either to repress the rising spirit of freedom, or prosecute ruinous wars for the purpose of aggrandizing those who were already too powerful. In this point of view, the Treaty of Intervention will be regarded as a memorable exception to all others, and justly hailed as a proof of humanity and wisdom by succeeding generations *

tional prejudices of many centuries, have melted away before the blaze of civilization!

* It is impossible to conceive any spectacle more glorious and gratifying, than that exhibited by the Allied Fleets at Navarin. When the fact of their having scarcely ever met before except as enemies, is compared with the objects for which they were now assembled; and the unanimous, I had almost said fraternal, spirit which animated them throughout the battle, the Victory of Navarin may be justly considered as the most interesting event recorded in the history of any age.

Having so frequently alluded to the importance and necessity of raising a new Power in a part of Europe, where it has become a desideratum for so many concurrent reasons, obvious to the most superficial observer; I shall in this place merely add, in reply to the assertions of those who doubt the capability of Greece to become a Barrier to foreign encroachment, that there is, perhaps, no country in the world equally strong by nature, or possessing more abundant resources for becoming formidable. I do not deny that difficulties will attend the formation of such a Government, as may be equal to the task of effecting the regeneration of a people, who have been so long condemned to the barbarous misrule of the Turks. But, surely, the great interests at stake, and the obvious necessity of substituting a real for a fictitious Barrier, are such as to make it imperative on the Ministers of this Country, to persevere in this object until its final accomplishment. If I have maintained for the last six years, that England must eventually interfere in the concerns of Greece; I now re-assert, that the establish-

ment of Greece as an independent power, is closely connected with our best interests. Here, I am bound to say, that the firmness of His Majesty's Government, up to the present moment, while it is calculated to fill the friends of freedom and humanity with the most sanguine hopes as to the future, entitles Ministers not only to the fullest support, but unqualified approbation of the whole Empire. And let me ask, how could a British Ministry be more advantageously, or honourably, occupied, than in executing a Treaty which is eminently in accordance with the public opinion of Europe, while its formation places England at the head of Modern Civilization!

Assuming it as a matter of certainty, therefore, that the Treaty will be carried into full effect, it may not be irrelevant to observe, that unless prompt and efficacious measures are adopted for the political organization of the Confederacy, it is in vain to hope that the disorders of every kind inseparable from such a struggle, will experience any diminution. There is little doubt

but those Statesmen to whom the execution of the Treaty is confided, have recognized the necessity of giving such a Government to Greece, as may be best suited to a people emerging from ignorance and oppression—and many of whose leaders, have, unhappily, betrayed a glaring incapacity in the art of Government. Deeply impressed with a consciousness of their inferiority in this respect, and so imbued with the spirit of dissention which has prevailed to such a lamentable extent,* the best and most enlightened men in the Confederacy—together with the great mass of the people—candidly confess, that if the new institutions are not such, as to impose a salutary terror on those who have been the cause of so many misfortunes, it will be impos-

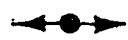
* Having, in my reply to Mr. Green, referred somewhat in detail to the Piracies which have unhappily disgraced the Greek Cause; I shall here only observe, that the early history of every Country has presented similar excesses. And with regard to the dissensions, I am borne out in asserting, that considering the relative state of knowledge and improvement among the political leaders in Greece, and those in the New States of South America, a most advantageous comparison might be drawn in favour of the former.

sible either to derive much benefit from the Treaty, or to preserve their independence when once obtained.

Having, in my reply to Mr. Green, pointed out those sources from whence Greece will be enabled to fulfil her pecuniary engagements; I shall conclude these observations, by reminding the Greek people and their Representatives, that until the credit of Greece is restored by the measures which I have never ceased strenuously to press on their attention, it is in vain to expect or obtain any further succour from without.

DECEMBER *25th*, 1827.

POSTSCRIPT.



ALTHOUGH I see no reason for altering a single observation contained in the foregoing pages, and which were sent to press on the day of their date; an unexpected delay in publishing my Volume, enables me to notice an important event, for which I had, however, been fully prepared by the Victory of Navarin. The departure of the Ambassadors from Constantinople, has been the natural result of the obstinacy of the Sultan, in rejecting the Intervention of the Allied Monarchs. A great deal has also appeared in the Public Journals, relative to the warlike preparations both in Turkey, and by the Russian Army, on the Frontiers. It is even said, that Austria is forming a corps of observation in Hungary. With respect to the first named event,

it must be admitted by the most prejudiced, that the Representatives of the Parties to the Treaty, had no other course left; whether it regarded the respect due to their Masters, or the probable effect of the measure, in accelerating a final settlement of the question at issue. While it is in the very nature of Turkish policy, to hold out in every case until the last extremity, there is little doubt, but that the departure of the Ministers will create a powerful sensation throughout the dominions of the Sultan; and one which cannot fail to produce a salutary effect both on himself and the Divan. Notwithstanding the proverbial ignorance of the Million in Turkey, it would be unjust to deny that the Priesthood and Mercantile Classes, are not fully aware of the inevitable consequences which must follow a protracted refusal to negotiate. Here, I cannot help repeating a fact, which was confirmed to me by the testimony of several credible travellers during my late visit to Greece—that the Greek War had become extremely unpopular.—So much so indeed, that even the lower classes, attributed the excesses

which followed the attempt of Aga Pacha to put down the Janizaries, as well as the frequent disasters attending the War, to the cruelties exercised on the people of Greece. This is an important fact; and it is hardly to be supposed that the event at Navarin, will diminish the popular feeling. It, therefore, remains to be seen, how far Sultan Mahmoud will carry his pertinacity, viewing his total inability to resist the Allies on one side, and the wishes of his subjects on the other. With respect to Mehemet Ali, his sentiments in favour of pacification are no longer doubtful. How singular, as connected with prophetic warnings of his friends when he attacked Greece, that the Egyptian Chief should have heard of a formidable Revolt on the Southern frontiers of Egypt, about the same time that the destruction of his fleet by the Christian Powers must have been communicated!

However alarming the advance of the Russian Army may be, it is hardly possible to conceive that Mahmoud is seriously bent on rushing on

his destruction. It is pretended, that a secret understanding prevails between him and the Cabinet of Vienna. Although there is but too much reason, judging from the past, to indulge such a degrading suspicion; I can only say, that if true, it is at once one of the most impolitic and dangerous experiments ever resorted to by any Minister. Its inevitable effect on the whole Christian world cannot be for a moment doubted; while its consequences not only in Germany, but throughout Italy and the other dependencies of Austria, would be most fatal to the continuance of tranquillity. The spectacle of witnessing a Christian Potentate courting the alliance of Turkey against Christians, belonged to a barbarous age—ere public opinion was known in Europe, much less before its power became omnipotent. I have, therefore, no apprehension whatever, that Austria has any intention of opposing the execution of the Tripartite Treaty. If a corps of observation be really forming in Hungary, it is for other objects which I deem it superfluous to name. That she would gladly seize Bosnia and Servia in the event of a dismem-

berment of Turkey in Europe, there can be but little doubt: but it seems to me as the height of absurdity to imagine, she has any intention of joining the Turks against Russia. *

Feeling so intensely as I have ever done on the subject of Greece, and more convinced than at any former period, that the interference of the Great Powers was not only justified but rendered absolutely necessary; it will be readily imagined how deeply I lament, that the ill-fated people of that Country should be exposed to the possibility of renewed cruelties on the part of Ibrahim Pacha's army. I trust, however, that my fears on this head are groundless; and that the return of the gallant Admirals to their station, will be followed by the immediate evacuation of the Morea, Attica, and Western Greece. When I reflect on the dreadful scenes of the last seven years, it

* This subject is more particularly alluded to and discussed in my Account of the Greek Revolution. I had then also occasion to allude to the celebrated Treaty of Alliance between Catherine II. and the Emperor Leopold, for the avowed purpose of driving the Turks out of Europe.

is surely natural to entertain apprehensions for the future; so long at least, as the barbarians are suffered to remain on the theatre of their atrocities. And, here, let me ask the opposers of the Treaty, what would have been the obvious and inevitable fate of the helpless Christian population, had it not been for the miraculous event at Navarin?—I really shudder at its mere contemplation!

By a reference to the Letters sent to England during my late Visit to the Seat of War, it will be seen that I considered the settlement of the Greek question, to belong more peculiarly to England and Russia. If I now repeat my conviction, that the Treaty will be carried into effect, on our side at least, it arises from two circumstances—the necessity of consulting our interests on the one hand, and the impossibility of our committing a breach of faith, which has been solemnly plighted in the face of Europe, on the other. I am, in fact, so satisfied that the leading Statesmen of this Country, of whatever party, are perfectly agreed on this im-

portant subject, that I consider it quite needless to dilate on the effects of our relaxing in the resolution already formed, much less abandoning the honours and advantages of saving Greece, to any other Power. Were I tempted to offer a remark, it would be to urge the importance and necessity of adopting such prompt and efficacious measures, as can alone convince the Sultan, that the High Contracting Parties are determined on carrying the Treaty into effect, since this presents the only means of preventing the total destruction of his tottering Empire, or of re-establishing the Peace of Europe!

JANUARY 15th, 1828.

LETTERS,

&c.

LETTER I.

Corfu, Dec. 20th, 1826.

In a letter, which I addressed to you from this place about three years ago, and in which I dwelt at some length on the state of the Island, I recollect having said that a stranger arriving at Corfu would have been almost at a loss to decide whether he was in a Turkish or Christian city. This feeling arose not less from the endless diversity of costumes which I saw on landing, than the extreme filth and narrowness of the streets. Although it is now crowded with refugees, and visitors of all colours and ages, I am happy to be able to say, that a visible improvement has taken place in the aspect

of the town. Nearly all the principal streets have been macadamized—roads are made in various directions—and several new buildings erected. It is, however, to be regretted that some portion of the funds appropriated to public works, has not been devoted to the construction of a mole, as nothing can be more inconvenient than the present mode of landing merchandize. If, as I trust is likely to be the case, Corfu is to become a commercial entrepot, it is an object of the first necessity to improve the Port, or render it more secure for merchant vessels. With respect to the political state of Corfu, it has also improved; but such were the number and inveteracy of the abuses of every kind, introduced by the Venetians, that it will require many years of incorruptible honesty and unceasing vigilance among the British authorities here, to induce the natives to change their old habits of oppression and chicane. The points to which the principal attention of the Lord High Commissioner is, I am told, now directed, are the abuses of the law, which is both tedious and expensive to a most vexatious extent; and to removing those impediments which clog the commercial prosperity of all the islands. But by far the most gratifying and solid improvements perceived on my arrival here now, is the establishment of a University, under the direction and auspices of Lord Guilford, the celebrated patron of modern Greek learn-

ing.* On visiting this admirable institution, I was most agreeably surprised to find no less than four hundred students, receiving instructions in all the sciences, from sixteen professors, who, if report be true,

* This amiable and excellent Nobleman has paid the debt of nature since the above was written, and in him Greece has lost the most munificent patron she could boast in modern times. Not less so indeed than the most distinguished of those who graced her history in former days, since instead of merely aiding the progress of learning under an enlightened government and liberal institutions, which would have been an easy task; he sought to revive learning where ignorance prevailed, and thus prepare the Greeks for enjoying and appreciating the blessings of civilization. To this laudable object, Lord Guilford devoted thirty years of his life, during which, a great part of his fortune has been expended in supporting the Schools established in various parts of the Levant, and in maintaining numerous Greek students at the Universities of Europe.

As might be expected, the return experienced by this modern Mæcenas did not always correspond with the unsuspecting generosity of the Patron; and cases might be cited, in which like that of all other Philanthropists, it was occasionally imposed on: but there is no question of the generally beneficial result of his Lordship's generous efforts; and it would be an injustice to deny, that some of his *protogés* are among the most distinguished of their countrymen, whether for patriotism or learning.

It is a remarkable fact, that Lord Guilford never approved of the revolutionary movement in 1821. He considered the Greeks as cruelly oppressed, but not ripe for freedom; and on this account, he preferred appropriating his donations to the grand object of promoting instruction, rather than to subscriptions for maintaining the contest. There was, however, an exception to this rule. No distressed Greek ever appealed to his Lordship in vain: numberless were the families whom his benevolence has

are fully equal in talent to most of their own fraternity in other parts of Europe. These scholars consist indiscriminately of islanders and Greeks from the Continent and Archipelago. The advantages of such an establishment, in several points of view, are incalculable. If properly supported it will tend at once to enrich and civilize a people, who, it must be confessed, are still in sad ignorance and by no means overburdened with wealth.

In thus shortly noticing the Ionian University, I am bound to add, that unless it is fostered by the imme-

saved from perishing; and he had become an active member, as well as a liberal contributor to the fund established by the Society formed at Corfu, for redeeming the captives made at the fall of Messolonghi.

But his Lordship's best monument is the Ionian University, which he had succeeded in establishing amidst prejudices and obstacles, that would have appalled an ordinary projector. When I assert, as the result of careful inquiry and frequent observation, that the continuance of this establishment and completion of the noble Founder's plan, with regard to the formation of Schools throughout the Islands, affords the only feasible prospect of reforming the manners and improving the social condition of the inhabitants, I pronounce the best eulogy on this lamented nobleman. The donation of his valuable library to the University, was not among the least of his Lordship's benefactions. In paying this tribute to departed excellence, I have only to express a hope, that the time is not far distant, when Athens and Corfu may rear monuments to the memory of Lord Guilford, at once worthy of his beneficence, and honorable to the gratitude of the Greek people!

diate protection of the government at home, more than half the benefits it is calculated to confer will be lost to these islands. It is worthy of remark, that besides having presented the whole of his splendid library to the institution, Lord Guilford supports forty-five of the students at his own expence! Those who are accustomed to pay for education in England, will be rather surprised to hear, that an adult may be boarded and receive instruction in all the most useful branches of knowledge at Corfu, for the moderate sum of ten dollars a month, little more than two pounds sterling. Lancasterian schools are becoming general, and only wait the sanction of the Senate, or rather the supply of money necessary to defray certain trifling expences, in order to their establishment in the principal villages of each island,

I must not quit the subject of Corfu, without adverting to another fact, which cannot fail to be gratifying to the friends of humanity in England. I allude to the formation of a Philanthropic Society, in aid of those ill-fated Greek families, who were conducted into slavery on the fall of Messolonghi. Of the whole number, two thousand five hundred souls, two hundred have been ransomed by the Committees of Paris and Geneva, for about twelve thousand dollars. These poor creatures would have perished on reaching this, were it not for

the benevolence of the Corfiotes, who, at the suggestion of several individuals, English and natives, came forward and made a liberal subscription. I have seen the objects of this well-timed charity; they consist principally of women and children.

You will scarcely believe the following well authenticated anecdote, which I have heard from the mouth of the principal actress, and had confirmed by the members of the Society. The heroine in question, Sofia Condulimo, was the wife of an officer of distinction, who fell during the siege. When the Turks entered the town, she was among the crowd which sought to escape the fury of the enemy by quitting the walls, accompanied by her son and daughter. They had not proceeded far, when the mother perceived a party of Turks coming towards them: horrified at the fate which was about to befal her daughter, a beautiful girl of sixteen, she turned to the son, who was armed, and told him to shoot his sister, lest she should become a victim of Mussulman brutality! The youth instantly obeyed the dreadful mandate, drew a pistol from his girdle, and lodged the contents—four large slugs, in his sister's head, when she fell to the ground, apparently a lifeless corpse. Thus relieved from a charge which the mother could not preserve, herself and son endeavoured to take refuge in a cavern. Just as they were entering it, a

grape shot struck the boy in the leg, and he also fell Scarcely had the mother succeeded in dragging him after her, than a piquet of Turkish cavalry came up: one of the party drawing forth a pistol, pointed it at the temple of poor Sofia, who suddenly rising up, looked sternly at the Turk and exclaimed—"Barbarian, do you not see that I am a woman!" This appeal had the desired effect, and both the mother and her son were spared to be conducted into slavery. The most extraordinary part of this story remains to be told. Being among the two hundred ransomed by the Continental Greek Committees, they were sent over to this island and placed with the others. Judge of the mother's astonishment on finding that her imaginary murdered daughter were among the number!—To be brief, on perceiving she was a female, the Turks carried her back to Messolonghi, bound up her wounds, which had all the appearance of being mortal, but she recovered, and her story having attracted the attention of the ransoming agents, the interesting Cressula was rescued from bondage, and, what is more, thus singularly destined to be once more restored to the arms of her disconsolate parent!* When such acts as the foregoing attend a

* On my return to Corfu in June, I paid another visit to the mother of Cressula, and was glad to hear that both her son and daughter, had been placed in good situations, and were quite

struggle for freedom, how is it possible to withhold our sympathy? I have written to the Society of Friends on the subject of the Philanthropic Association of

recovered from the effect of their sufferings while in captivity. The mother was still supported together with many other redeemed captives by the Philanthropic Society.

The story of Cressula is but one among a hundred, equally extraordinary and appalling, which attended the catastrophe of Messolonghi. Were I to relate some which I heard from the most credible witnesses while in Greece, I feel they would be treated as utterly impossible, by those who can form no conception of what the human mind is capable when placed in particular situations. The fate of poor Meyer, who had established and conducted the Greek Chronicle with great spirit for nearly two years, was most tragical. While at Napoli de Romania, I happened to meet the Chief who accompanied Meyer and his wife, a young Messolongiote, who had their first child at her breast. They had nearly reached the mountains when a party of Turkish cavalry were seen galloping towards them. Perceiving that there was no chance of escape for his wife and child, he determined not to abandon them or survive their captivity, Meyer entreated his companions to dispatch him before the Turks came up. The scene which followed this request may be easily conceived. While the Greek captain and his soldiers were urging him to quicken his pace and endeavour to escape, the enemy approached with increased rapidity, till at last the party became hotly engaged, and my informant saw poor Meyer fall under the sabres of the Turks; after which he escaped with two or three of his soldiers, as it were by a miracle. It was afterwards ascertained that Madame Meyer and her infant were saved, but they are still captives; the funds of the Society at Corfu being too low to admit of continuing their benevolent labours.

M. Meyer was a native of Prussia, and both from temperament and education, deeply imbued with those Republican sentiments, which are making such rapid strides throughout Germany. His

Corfu, and feel assured they will give it all the support in their power. *

It would be an injustice to the Ionian Government, were I to omit the cheering and important fact of the succours and asylum given to the fugitive population of Western Greece at Calamos. It cannot be too generally known or loudly proclaimed, that not less than twenty thousand refugees, of all ages and both sexes, have been supported there for a considerable time: the number actually in the island amounts to fourteen thousand, all of whom continue to be fed at the expense of the treasury. When it is considered that the public chest has been greatly reduced within the last two or three years, it is hoped that such an act of munificence, blendid with real Christian charity, may not escape the attention of Ministers at home. If they do not like to indemnify the Ionians for this generous sacrifice in

frequent and severe strictures on the rapacity of the Capitani and other leaders, made him many enemies; but his animadversions were not less just or well merited. When killed, he had on his person a minute journal of all the events of the seige, to which the companions of his flight told me, he seemed to attach particular importance.

* As I found on my return to Corfu, that no notice had been taken of my application in behalf of the Association, I concluded that the funds of the Benevolent Society of Friends were exhausted. Its conduct with regard to the Greek youths I brought to England, is above all praise, and entitled to my warmest gratitude.

favour of their suffering co-religionists, it will be easy to find out some other mode of convincing them that England knows how to appreciate such conduct.

Ere this reaches you, it is more than probable you will have had all the Greek news of which I am in possession: if so, you know that Athens has been relieved by the gallantry and address of Kariaskaki; that the Seraskier has retired towards Thebes, while the main body of the Greeks directed their march to Salona leaving a sufficient number to watch the movements of Omer Pacha, of Negropont, who has a corps of observation near the Acropolis. You know of the arrival of the Egyptian fleet, above sixty sail, men of war and transports, at Modon; but, perhaps, you are not apprised that it has not brought a single soldier, but merely a supply of provisions and money. There is no account here of Ibrahim Pacha's having made any hostile movement within the last two months, nor do the most intelligent Greeks, with whom I have conversed here, entertain any apprehension on the subject. They all concur in stating that he is represented as being incapable of any vigorous effort, not less owing to the rigorous state of the season, than the discontent and sickness which prevail among his troops. As to the safe arrival of the fleet at Modon, it certainly does not say much for the activity of the Greek navy. On

the contrary, I fear they must be either slumbering or quarrelling among themselves.

As a set-off against the mismanagement and peculation which has been so injurious to Greece, it affords me the highest satisfaction to be able to assure you, that British policy is soon likely to achieve a triumph, which, if it does not absolve the enemies of the cause, cannot fail to be most creditable to our Cabinet and highly favorable to the interests of humanity

I have heard, from an authority which cannot be doubted, that the remonstrances of Mr. Canning have had their full weight with the Porte, and that propositions which the Greeks need not be ashamed to accept, are daily expected from Constantinople. Although none of the details have transpired, it is known that one of the first measures proposed by the high contracting parties, England and Russia, will be that of putting an end to hostilities; after which, a Congress of all the Greek leaders and representatives is to discuss the expected propositions, and choose a form of Government.

If you were as near the seat of this cruel contest as I am, and heard many of those facts which are connected with its progress, you would at once recognise the justice and necessity of our interference.

Although I feel assured that Ministers have provided for the safety and integrity of the whole Greek people,

I venture to say a few words on behalf of a community which has already excited the warmest sympathies of the European family. I have on a former occasion spoken to you of the Parguinotes. Allow me now to express an ardent hope, that in the act of retributive justice which England is about to consummate, these poor people may be thought of, and restored to the place of their nativity. I shall not dwell on the claims of the Parguinotes—they are known to all Europe,and have been repeatedly discussed. It may not be irrelevant to observe, that whatever the demarkation line of regenerated Greece may be, it would be both just and politic to restore the four towns of Bucintro, Parga, Prevesa, and Vonitza, to the state in which at the commencement of the French Revolution.*

* The work of Colonel de Bosset contains a variety of interesting details on this subject, and also a copy of the Treaty between Russia and the Porte, by which the four Towns above-mentioned, were allowed to enjoy a species of independence.

LETTER II.

Zante, Jan. 6th, 1827.

It is a remarkable fact, as connected with the condition and rights of the Greek Church, that notwithstanding all their former advantages, and being occupied so many years by British troops, there is infinitely more fanatacism and superstition among the inhabitants of these islands, than their co-religionists of the opposite continent. Although each of the Seven Islands has its tutelary Saint, Saint Spiridion of Corfu, and Saint Dionisius of Zante, are by far the most celebrated. Numberless miracles are attributed to both, and I believe there is no exaggeration in saying, that the surest road to Paradise, according to the opinion of the natives, is to be found in a rigid observance of those propitiations and offerings which custom and tradition have established among the faithful. I happened to be at Corfu during the festival of Saint Spiridion, and cannot describe the avidity with which all classes of the community,

rich and poor, flocked to his shrine. Here it may be proper to inform you, that the embalmed remains of the Saint were brought from Cyprus, on the expulsion of the Venetians, and that it is in reality the private property of the family of Bulgari, which even derives a large revenue from the offerings. Saint Dionisius was a native of Zante, but retired to an almost desert island, called the Strophadi, within about forty miles of this place—he founded a convent, and having breathed his last there, the body was brought to Zante, and owing to the number of his reputed miracles, soon received the honours of canonization. So great is the estimation in which Saint Dionisius has always been held, that the friars of his convent, to whom the remains of the Saint belong of right, were some years ago induced to dispose of one of his arms to some Russian fanatics, who are said to have made a very good speculation of this precious relic at Moscow. As at St. Peter's of Rome, the grand sign of devotion at the shrines of Saint Spiridion and Dionisius, is that of kissing the *great toe,* or at least as near it as the glass cases in which their bones are contained will admit. It is usual for the faithful, who have had any penance imposed on them by their clerical and spiritual advisers, to perform it in the presence of the favourite Relics, to which suitable offerings are of course made. It would be endless to describe

the number or nature of the miracles performed by the two Saints in question. It seems, however, to be an incontrovertible truth among the islanders, that all their blessings are derived from Saint Spiridion and Saint Dionisius, while every evil is regarded as springing from the same source, as a just punishment for their sins and iniquities! Thus it was, that when the last great shock of an earthquake occurred here some five years ago, and it happened on the eve of the festival of Saint Dionisius, all the good people of Zante attributed it to the wrath of their tutelar protector, for their having been unusually sinful during the preceding year. In a word, whatever may be the virtues or follies of the islanders, their Saints can never be wrong! You are not perhaps aware, that it is a special part of our policy not only to afford protection to all the religious rites and superstitions of Malta and the Ionian Islands, but even to assist in their performance. All the grand processions in the respective islands are attended by the British civil and military authorities, many of whom even carry wax lights, in honour of the Virgin or Saint, as it may be. This is a somewhat remarkable fact, as contrasted with those religious differences which continue to divide other parts of the empire.

But of all the singular facts connected with our possession of the Ionian Islands, that which excites most

astonishment is the apparent impossibility of bringing about any social intercourse between the inhabitants and ourselves. Improbable as it may appear, I am justified in asserting that, though several intermarriages between Ionian ladies and Englishmen have taken place, the greatest coldness continues to prevail with the generality of our countrymen. It is true that at Corfu, the capital, where there happen to be a few well-paid Senators, an occasional party is given to the officers of the garrison; but this courtesy extends no farther, and is scarcely known at Zante, notwithstanding its being the most rich and populous of all the islands. Were I asked the cause of a separation which must tend to render us more or less unpopular, I should be induced to say, that it rests in a great measure with ourselves.

My only motive for alluding to this matter, is derived from an idea that, if Continental Greece is destined to form a civilised power, it is the obvious interest of those who inhabit these islands to become as popular as possible. I have no doubt, however, that time, the great corrector, will bring about not only a better understanding, but a more extended social intercourse between all parties.

I believe I told you in my last, that the only sources of amusement at Corfu consists of a small theatre, in which an Italian opera is performed and occasional

amateur plays, and a garrison library. As to Zante, it is a very dull place: the island is certainly beautiful, but, with the exception of its frequent subterrancous shocks, there is really nothing to interrupt the monotony of the scene. The Nobles have, however, established a cassino, or species of club-house, to which they have invited the officers of the garrison as honorary members. It is said that the mercantile portion of the community, natives and English, have projected an exchange and library. This project, if carried into effect, cannot fail to become at once a source of utility and amusement. I cannot quit the subject of manners at Zante, without adverting to the barbarous custom still observed by the inhabitants, of placing closely-latticed screens before all their windows, as in Mahometan countries. This is attributed to their excessive jealousy, which is proverbial throughout the Levant. With respect to the females, their lot is by no means enviable. You will be able to form some idea of the confinement to which a large portion of the sex is condemned, when I add that it is highly indecorous for a young lady of Zante to be seen out of her parents' dwelling before she is married or betrothed.

The civil and political state of these islands is a subject of considerable interest, and suggests a number of important reflections. The more I become acquainted

with the history of our connection with them, the more I feel convinced that they must become a source of much greater advantage to us, when the various reforms and improvements said to be in contemplation, are carried into effect.

Among other points which merit attention, it is to be regretted that such extensive privileges should be allowed to the Austrian flag at the Ionian Islands, without stipulating something in the shape of reciprocity for the Ionians in the ports of the Adriatic. Without entering into details or dilating unnecessarily on this matter, I shall merely add, that the flag of these islands is surely entitled to those immunities and advantages in all the Italian States, which that of the latter enjoy on coming here? I have already said that the general state of the islands, is susceptible of amelioration.

Previous to my leaving Corfu, some of the best informed inhabitants told me, that they looked forward to the return of Sir Frederick Adam with a mixture of satisfaction and anxiety, in the expectation that he would be the harbinger of good tidings, both with regard to Greece and the islands.

In order to prevent the effects of scarcity, corn has ever since the possession of these islands by the Venitians, been a monopoly of the Government. From the information I have obtained on the subject, I am

inclined to think the monopoly in question is chiefly necessary during a period of war, when the facilities of procuring regular supplies might be liable to interruption. Fortunately, it is confined to Corfu, where the purchase of all the corn imported from Italy or Odessa, is regulated by a Commission of Three. If the price does not suit the views of the importer, he is then allowed to bond his grain, and keep it either for a better price, or for exportation. An advantage, and perhaps the only one, derived from the plan is, that it enables the local Government to supply the other islands in case of need; with this single exception—it is a singular fact, that the bread eaten at Corfu is both dearer and of a quality greatly inferior to that of the other islands. As to the proportion between the price of provisions and labour, I am glad to find that it is such as to enable the Ionian peasant and artisan to live in great comfort. As in Italy, the price of bread in these islands seldom exceeds a penny per pound, while that of labour is never under a shilling or fifteen pence per diem, though often more.

It may not be irrelevant to mention, that many of the Ionians think the islands not sufficiently represented in England; as a remedy for this, they would like to have a native associated with their Agent there, and who might be enabled to give such explanations to the Secretary

of State for the Colonies, as it is quite impossible to obtain at present, except through the medium of a long and tedious correspondence.

In my last, I expressed a hope that the condition of the unfortunate Parganotes might attract the commiseration of Ministers. I had subsequently an opportunity of ascertaining some facts relative te their actual situation, which may not be altogether uninteresting. Nothing can illustrate the inutility of the Treaty by which Parga was ceded, than its deplorable state ever since the cession; from one of the most cheerful and prosperous spots in all Greece, it has become a mere desert. The total number of Turkish residents do not amount to a hundred families, while those of the old inhabitants, who have been induced to return there, form almost an equal proportion. The whole amount of what is now produced in this district is less than twenty thousand Spanish dollars; whereas it always exceeded ninety thousand previous to the cession. The number of Parganotes scattered about the Ionian islands, and of whom the most part are in a state of great indigence, is estimated at three thousand souls. From all I can collect, they are most anxious to return to the place of their nativity, and however cheerless their present prospect may be, they do not despair of being yet restored, under the auspices of Great Britain. Should the affairs of

Greece be terminated by negotiation, nothing would be easier than for our Minister at Constantinople to obtain such a guarantee from the Porte, as would induce the Parganotes to return, and enable them to renew those industrious habits, by which they were once so distinguished. It is only by recurring to the question of their cession, and the numerously striking facts connected with the event, that the claim of these people can be duly appreciated.*

Next to being in the Morea itself, Zante is by far the best point among the Ionian islands, for obtaining correct information, as to the progress of events in Greece —a constant intercourse being kept up, and nearly a third of the population here being composed of refugees from the continent and islands. The aspect of affairs, though not without its share of clouds and shadows, is infinitely more cheering than I was led to expect from the inactivity which prevailed some time ago. It now appears that, besides the relief afforded to Athens by Kariaskaki, the Acropolis has been still further supplied and reinforced by the corps under Colonel Fabvier.

* Subsequent inquiry, enables me to state, that the situation of the poor Parganotes, has become much worse, and that they are waiting with the greatest anxiety, yet confident hope, for some measure in their favour from the justice and benevolence of His Majesty's Government.

This officer, who had quarrelled with the government, and lost a great deal of valuable time in the dispute, was at length induced to set out for the coast of Attica, where he landed with three or four hundred men, on the 12th ultimo, and succeeded in entering the citadel the following night. Kariaskaki having previously marched towards Livadia, had the good fortune to encounter and defeat a large body of Albanians, at Aracova, on the 6th ultimo. Out of two thousand of the enemy composing this corps, two thirds are said to have perished in the action. Indeed, it is regarded as one of the most brilliant affairs of the war. The celebrated Nikitas bore a distinguished part in the battle. By letters received here ten days ago, it is farther stated, that the same meritorious leaders have more recently, on the 19th, intercepted a large convoy of supplies destined for the army of the Seraskier. This last affair occurred at a place called Velitza. As to the Seraskier, I should inform you that he is still in the vicinity of Athens, but quite inactive.

The circumstance of Kariaskaki and Nikitas having begun to act between the Turks, and the only quarter from whence they can hope to receive supplies, is highly creditable to the talents and bravery of the two Greek chiefs. I have seen a letter from Nikitas himself to a friend here, in which, after describing the

battle of Aracova, the hero exclaims, with his usual simplicity and candour—"But what is the use of all these victories, if our countrymen of the Morea continue to be wrangling among themselves, instead of seconding our efforts, and driving the enemy from our common country?" On the subject of the dissensions, I have nothing pleasant to communicate; it seems that there has been no possibility of bringing about either any understanding or reconciliation between what are called the heads of parties; so that, although I have reason to think the time is not far distant when a union may take place, they are just at this moment as much divided as at any former period of the struggle. The grand object of dispute now relates to the most eligible place for assembling a Congress. The members intended to compose it have, for the most part, repaired to Egina, where Zaimis and the other individuals composing the administrative commission have repaired. Until I see and confer with the parties themselves, it is impossible for me to say what are their real or alleged motives of action.

The great and important fact of the struggle being carried on by the people of Greece, without the most distant idea of submitting or making any concession to the enemy, is the surest criterion for those who wish to form a correct estimate of the contest. How-

ever melancholy it may be to reflect on the apparent difficulty of inducing thirty or forty individuals to agree or coalesce, it is truly consoling for those who have laboured to call the attention of Europe to the subject, that a whole nation of Christians, who took up arms to shake off a yoke that had become intolerable, persevere through unheard of sufferings and privations, in discharging a duty not less due to their conscience than their God!

You will, no doubt, have heard that the long-talked-of frigate has arrived from New York; she reached Napoli di Romania on the 11th of December, and is now at Hydra. Captain Hastings, with his steam vessel, is at Syra, after having cruised for some time on the coast of Asia Minor. He is said to have taken and destroyed a Turkish schooner and some armed boats. It is much to be feared, that all the talents and gallantry of this young officer will be of little avail to the Greek cause, unless the remainder of the auxiliary force—that is to say, Lord Cochrane's squadron—comes out. There is a vague report, that the steam-vessels of Messrs. Ricardo and Galloway have at length been completed, and that the unfortunate Greeks may yet save them from the wreck of their two loans; but to judge from the sad experience of the past, it would be somewhat preposterous to indulge a shadow of hope on the success of experi-

ments, which there is too much reason to believe, have commenced, and been carried on under a system of the most wanton delusion or self-evident imprudence.

While the people of Greece, and those military leaders who retain some sense of what is due to their country are making every effort to repel the enemy, it is to be feared that those piracies, which call so loudly for interference, still continue to a considerable extent. Nor is it likely that they will cease till the negotiations in progress at Constantinople are terminated. It is needless to say, that all eyes are directed to the result of the discussions in question; nor is it too much to say, that the fate of Greece must depend altogether on the part which the Great Powers may have adopted.

In the mean time, no apprehension whatever is entertained from any operations which the enemy may be induced to undertake. Ibrahim Pacha has not an effective force of ten thousand men, which is barely sufficient to garrison Tripolitza, Modon, and Coron; and there seems to be no appearance of any movement on the side of the Dardanelles. If, therefore, a plan, which has made considerable progress, for uniting the military leaders of the Morea, under a distinguished British officer, can be carried into prompt effect, the most satisfactory results may be anticipated during the ensuing spring. There is no want of foreign adventurers in Greece: it now

remains to be seen, whether an Englishman, highly distinguished in his profession, and who is deservedly popular among all classes of the Greeks, is likely to be more successful than his predecessors in the field. In any case, I hope, ere many weeks elapse, to be enabled to send you some intelligence of a very satisfactory nature, and such as may operate as an agreeable surprise to those who fancied that the Greek cause was lost, merely because it happened to be neglected or betrayed by those who assumed the direction of affairs, whether in Greece or other places.

LETTER III.

Egina, Jan. 28th, 1827.

The spectacle of a Christian people in the sixth year of a struggle unexampled for the cruelties and sufferings to which it has given rise, cannot fail to interest the most torpid observer of human events. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say, that history furnishes no parallel to the scenes now passing in this part of the world. To speak more plainly, the Greeks, naturally in a state of considerable exhaustion from their many sufferings and privations, are looking with outstretched arms towards Europe for that sympathy to which they are so justly entitled; while, on the other hand, they seem predetermined rather to die a thousand deaths than to return to the Turkish yoke. On witnessing the state of the peasantry, driven from their homes, and living among the rocks or in grottoes, while the soldiers are achieving brilliant exploits amidst the snows of winter, with the most scanty food and inadequate raiment, it is

impossible not to feel a sentiment of pity blended with admiration for a people, who can thus patiently sacrifice every thing for the hope of emancipation.

On reaching Napoli di Romania, about ten days ago, I found that the Commission of Government had removed to this Island some weeks before, in order to assemble another Congress here. This has, however, been delayed, owing to those petty jealousies which still continue to prevail among the Moreote leaders and a few Hydriots. Nothing, indeed, can exceed the folly and vindictiveness of the individuals to whom I allude. They are alone the cause of more than half the calamities of the war, and although the heroism and constancy of the people may enable them to hold out for an indefinite period, it is in vain to hope for any thing good or permanent, while such vile intriguers are allowed to possess a particle of power.

Colocotroni has been at Castries for several weeks, and with Conduriottis, supported by the Deputies of the Morea, persists in refusing to come here, although the necessity of holding an immediate Congress is most pressing. Impressed with this truth, the Deputies collected at this place, about eighty in number, have just sent an address to their friends at Castries, proposing a third place of assembling; and this will probably be accepted; if so, Epidaurus or Piada, a village near it, is likely

to be chosen. The principal object of the third national Congress will be that of forming a government and providing resources for another campaign. In the mean time, it must be confessed, that with the exception of Kariaskaki and his brave followers, the Greek leaders are comparatively inactive.

The brilliant affair at Aracova has been followed up by other successes in different parts of Western Greece; and Kariaskaki is now in the vicinity of Lepanto, after having raised the whole country between Messolonghi and Salona. Athens, though closely blockaded by about ten thousand Turks under Kiutahi Pacha (who was represented at Zante and Corfu as having raised the siege,) continues to hold out most bravely, nor is there any serious apprehension entertained of its falling. Colonel Gordon has placed himself at the head of an expedition for the relief of the Acropolis: he is now at Salamis, and will when ready, proceed towards the Piræus. A small naval force is collecting under the direction of Captain Hastings. This brave officer commands one of the steam vessels, the Perseverance; and although her defective construction has completely disappointed the wishes and expectations of the public, the Commander continues to render her of great service to the cause. With respect to the expedition, I need not say that we are looking for its result with no small degree

of anxiety. There is scarcely less impatience evinced with regard to the negotiations at Constantinople: nothing has been effected there, owing, it is said, to the non-arrival of the Russian Ambassador, and the consequent impossibility of Mr. Stratford Canning proceeding without him.

It is reported that Russia, having obtained all she wanted from the Porte, has become indifferent to the fate of Greece: I do not believe this. On the other hand, those who have witnessed the firmness of our Cabinet, on one or two late occasions, insist that England will not suffer herself to be trifled with, but at once decide on putting an end to the Greek contest. God grant that the instructions of our Ambassador may be positive and precise on this subject! For what is the use of allowing another campaign—that is to say, suffering many thousand more victims to perish in a struggle already protracted to such a needless length? Of one thing our Cabinet may be fully assured—and it is an important truth—unless language something like the following is used to the Reis Effendi, torrents of blood may still be shed. Let our Ambassador say, "Europe is unanimous in her desire to put an end to a struggle not less disgraceful to humanity than injurious to commerce and civilization; and England, acting by the consent of the great powers, has *determined* that hostilities shall cease on a given

day." Unless, however, the day is fixed, it would be ridiculous to expect any satisfactory or decisive result from the Divan. Force, and that alone, will induce the Porte to concede the point with regard to Greece: it is even said that a Hati-Sherif has recently appeared, by which it seems the Sultan is determined to make no more concessions, and that he will retain his Greek provinces, although the Christian inhabitants should only leave him the mere ground!

The frigate built in America is here: she is a very fine ship, but infinitely too large and unwieldy for Greece in the present state of her navy.

The situation of Egina, in the centre of the gulph bearing its name, is truly beautiful; and from the extreme salubrity of its climate, no wonder that it should have been the favourite resort of the Athenians in former days. The whole surface of the island is thickly covered with fragments of its early grandeur; the number of tombs excavated in a hard calcarious range of rocks near the town, are particularly worthy of notice; and besides the celebrated temple of Jupiter Panclhenius, finely situated on the eastern side of the island, the foundations, and one column, of another, upon a grand scale, are still seen close to the town and port. From whatever point of this favoured spot you view the surrounding scenery, a delightful and extensive prospect, embracing the

whole western coast of Attica, Salamis, the Acropolis of Athens, and the eastern shores of the Argolis up to the Acrocorinthus, presents itself, and calls to mind a thousand interesting associations.

Egina is both fertile and populous; its chief productions consist of corn, olives, and almonds, the latter being renowned for the excellence of their quality. The number of inhabitants has been greatly increased since the arrival of the two commissions, and more particularly by the remnant of the Ipsariot population, which, after having vainly sought a place of rest and security in various other places, at length determined on settling here, until the future destinies of Greece are decided. The industry and natural ingenuity of the Greeks, are strongly exemplified by the rapidity with which the Ipsariots have endeavoured to repair the effects of their late catastrophe. The little port of this place,* formed of the walls built by the Athenians, is full of vessels of various sizes, most of which have been built here by the Ipsariots, during the last eighteen months. Beside these, there are about a dozen more on the stocks, no-

* Owing to the total neglect of the Turks, this little port, of which the walls are admirably constructed, has been suffered to fill up, and is therefore rather shallow at present. There is, however, an extensive roadstead, two miles to the south, capable of receiving the largest fleets, and perfectly safe throughout the year.

thing, indeed, can exceed the bustle and activity which prevails among these enterprising islanders.

Owing to the superior intelligenee of the Ipsariots, the police of the island has been confided to them, and is conducted with the utmost regularity. It is but justice to add, that the most perfect order and tranquillity prevails; nor have I heard of a single act of violence since my arrival.

There is an excellent Lancasterian school here, and I have seen numerous groups of the youth of both sexes, receiving instruction in the open air. This fact may serve at once to give some idea of the mildness of the climate in January, and that thirst for knowledge which prevades all classes of the Greeks, forming as it does, one of the most striking traits of their national character.*

* As the progress of instruction has been greatly checked and retarded by the late calamities of Greece, several of the more wealthy inhabitants have very judiciously sent their sons to the Ionian University, or placed them at the seminaries of the other islands: among these, the schools of Cerigo deserve to be particularly noticed. Happening to pass some time there on my return from Greece, I had an opportunity of making a number of remarks connected with the state of this island, of which the following is a brief summary:

Though naturally barren and unproductive, Cerigo is interesting from its classical associations (being the Cythæra of antiquity), and is rendered so now, from having become a general refuge and asylum to a great number of Greek families, who have

Whenever Greece becomes free, it is not difficult to predict that this island will, from its situation and climate, resume no small portion of its former opulence; it being equally eligible as a place of resort to the vale-

been driven from the Continent and the Archipelago, by the revolution. There is perhaps no other island of the Ionian Republic, which has benefited more than Cerigo from the effects of British influence and good government. The resident, Captain McPhail, has really done wonders for this place. I shall only allude to the admirable roads which he has made, frequently surmounting the greatest obstacles in cutting through long tracts of solid rocks, and connecting hills and valleys by well-constructed bridges, thus establishing lines of communication which cannot fail to be a source of future wealth, as it is now one of infinite convenience to the inhabitants. The attention of the resident has been also directed to improving the agriculture of the island, and in this very considerable progress has been made. But the most valuable part of his labours remain to be mentioned, as being entitled to the highest praise. A number of Lancasterian schools have been built in various parts of the island. I visited most of them, and judge of my astonishment in finding them not only full of pupils of both sexes, but conducted quite as well as any I have seen in England! The progress made by many of the scholars is really surprising. On inquiry, I found that out of a thousand pupils, the usual number under instruction, above two hundred and fifty have not only completed their education in less than three years, but are all provided with situations, either as clerks in mercantile houses, or supercargoes. This is an important result of the resident's labours, and there is little doubt that if he perseveres, Cerigo will become the medium of spreading the blessings of education throughout the Levant, as most of the pupils are the children of Greek refugees.

tudinarian, antiquary, or votary of pleasure. It is remarkable that Egina has not been visited by any epidemic disease during the war.

The excavations made at the Temple of Jupiter some years ago, led to the discovery of several fine statues, and scarcely a day passes now without the recovery of some new treasure. Some of the finest vases in Europe have been found here, and from the numbers I have seen since my arrival, recently taken out of the tombs alluded to above, the field is far from being exhausted.

The nature of the contest during the last three years has been very unfavourable to the discovery of those treasures, which, there can be no doubt, almost every part of Greece contains, notwithstanding the fact of its having already supplied all the galleries of Europe with their most valuable acquisitions. I was indebted to M. Gropius, the Austrian Consul, for a very interesting report on the state of the ancient remains at Athens, and gladly gave it a place in my "SECOND VISIT." It appears, from the information obtained since my arrival here, that owing to representations addressed to Kiutahi, before his investment of the Acropolis, he promised that every care should be taken, not to injure the ancient monuments.

It was, however, impossible to prevent the accidents of war, and the friends of art will hear with deep regret,

that the whole of the Temple of Erectheus, considered as the most beautiful specimen existing in Greece, has been destroyed by the bursting of a shell just under its famous sculptured roof. To add to the melancholy nature of this accident, the beautiful widow of Gouras, together with her family and attendants, were killed by the explosion and falling in of the roof. It is greatly to be feared, that this is not the only injury sustained by the remains of former grandeur at Athens.

LETTER IV.

Egina, Feb. 1st, 1827.

My first impressions on reaching Greece, after an absence of nearly three years, are already on their way to England; as, however, the communications between this country and the Ionian Islands, through which all letters pass, are as uncertain and irregular as ever, it may be as well to mention that the object of my last, was to express my admiration of the constancy with which the Greek people continued to sustain the unexampled sufferings and privations attendant on their arduous struggle; while those into whose hands the power and government has from time to time fallen, have, either by their incapacity or want of principle, placed them in a situation of extreme difficulty. Yes! painful as the avowal may be, it must be confessed, that the Greek cause has experienced a sad and melancholy change during the last two years. When I left Greece in 1824, there was a Government and a Legislative As-

sembly, which appeared to be acting for the common interest; the first instalment of the loan contracted for in London had arrived, and there was every hope that the war would thenceforth be carried on with vigour. As if, however, the only means by which the contest could be successfully maintained, according to the oft-repeated assertions of the Greeks themselves, and the opinion of all their foreign friends, were destined to become an apple of discord, and paralyse their best energies; it is truly mortifying to reflect, that scarcely a single victory has graced the annals of this interesting struggle subsequent to the arrival of the supplies alluded to. Although it would require a volume to narrate all that has taken place within the above period, I shall merely state a few leading facts, in order that you may be enabled to form a general notion of what has led to the present state of affairs.

You are already acquainted with the various dissensions which preceded the nomination of Conduriottis to the Presidency. This event had scarcely been announced, when it aroused the jealousy of some of the Moreote leaders. When, however, the partiality shown towards the fleet, in preference to the army, and to the Hydriots in particular, became evident, several angry remonstrances were addressed to the new government: instead of these producing any effect, they only served

to create additional irritation, which was soon followed by the open defection of Colocotroni, and nearly all the Primates. The nation having thus become completely divided against itself, no wonder at the successes of Ibrahim Pacha. The liberation of the dissentient chiefs from the monastery of Saint Elias, in Hydra, where they had been confined, did not serve to restore confidence, so that the Egyptian army was allowed freely to traverse the Morea without opposition. The fate of Messolonghi, by far the most terrific event of the revolution, is known to you; it was the natural result of the divisions of the Peloponnesus. The French Colonel, Favier, who had been intrusted with the organization of regular troops, instead of proceeding to the relief of Messolonghi, undertook an expedition to Negropont, where his corps was defeated and dispersed. The government of Conduriottis, unfortunate in all its measures, and abandoned on every side, had no other alternative but that of appealing to England. Hence the famous offer of the Protectorate. I should have observed, that the formation of a party at this period, under the alleged auspices of the Duke of Orleans, served not a little to distract the counsels, and paralyse the efforts which might have been otherwise made to check the progress of Ibrahim Pacha. It is to be regretted, that this scheme found several partizans among those who were

previously regarded as possessing some share of common sense and patriotism. Here it may be as well to add, that this notion has passed away, and that if it has any advocates left, they are both few in number, and without a particle of influence.

The assemblage of a general Congress at Epidaurus, in the summer of last year, was a memorable event in the history of the Greek struggle, since it has led to a degree of animosity among the civil and military leaders which, I venture to predict, nothing but foreign intervention, and that of a most direct nature, is ever likely to allay. Experience has unhappily proved, that while these Congresses tend to create new jealousies, and excite rival pretensions, they have seldom led to any measures of real vigour against the common enemy. The only effect of the late Congress was that of displacing the former government, and naming two commissions, one of *eleven*, and the other of *thirteen* members. The first was to conduct the executive, and the other to superintend foreign and financial relations. The result of dividing the power among so many individuals, all more or less connected with faction and intrigue, might have been easily anticipated. Scarcely a single step was taken by the Commission of Government, to prosecute the war, or retrieve the errors of the past; while almost the first measure of the Legislative

Commission, was to issue a decree by which one of the contractors for the second Greek loan, was empowered to examine and decide on the correctness of his own accounts!

The effect of this arrangement on the English creditors, is too well known to require any comment. While a mortal blow was thus given to public credit, the conduct of the other Commission was not less calculated to destroy the best hopes of the friends of Greece. Instead of adopting any measures for carrying on offensive operations, or repressing the piracies which had so long disgraced the cause, a violent contention arose relative to the crop of currants, among the very members of the government. This ended in what is called the civil war of Corinth, and of which all the embers are not yet extinguished. As you may well imagine, this feud, so disgraceful to the parties concerned, has done incalculable mischief in every point of view, and I regret to be obliged to say, that from all I have heard, it has been marked by cruelties on both sides, to which avarice and passion could alone give rise.

It is needless to say that a contest of this unnatural description was, above all others, calculated to perpetuate existing jealousies: these have been fomented by another material cause. You are perhaps aware that

the functions of the two Commissions were merely provisional, and that a new Congress was to re-assemble in September, for the election of a government, as well as the dispatch of all matters connected with the prosecution of the war. This meeting, so necessary on every account, has been deferred on various pretences, until matters have reached such a point, as to render it very doubtful whether the two great parties, or rather factions, into which the leaders have resolved themselves, will ever coalesce for the common good of the people. Thus it is, that while the Deputies of the last Congress are collecting here under the auspices of the two Commissions, a new set of representatives are assembling at Castries, the ancient Hermione, under those of Conduriottis and Colocotroni. The great bone of contention between these unfortunate people is, that the persons here assert the last Congress was not dissolved, while their rivals of Castries not only dispute their legitimacy, but insist on the formation of a new Congress. While such is the state of parties, I need hardly add, that unless there is a change, and some sort of accommodation between the ruling factions, the dearest interests of the ill-fated populace stand a very probable chance of being sacrificed. In closing this short sketch of the causes of these unhappy dissensions, which seemed necessary for those who may be desirous of fol-

lowing the course of the struggle in all its stages, I owe it to the Greek population to say, that the truth of Mr. Burke's splendid maxim—"the people are never wrong" has, in no instance, been more strongly verified than in the whole course of the present contest. Naturally anxious to shake off the Ottoman yoke, they flew to arms in the hope of being able to attain that object; such, however, are the grievous excesses to which they have been continually exposed, as well as the conduct of their principal leaders, that they are at a loss how to act, unless foreign intervention, or new leaders arrive to wrest all power from the hands of those who have so cruelly abused it, and rendered themselves unworthy of further confidence. Such, I deeply lament to say, is the present state of affairs in Greece!

LETTER V.

Epidaurus, February 10th, 1827.

An anxiety to avoid mixing with either of the parties, having induced me to withdraw from Egina, and await the result of the dispute alluded to in my last, I have passed my time very agreeably wandering about the hills and among the ruins of this once interesting spot, during the last week. I am now enabled to give you some account of the first results of the expedition projected by Colonel Gordon for the relief of Athens. I have already informed you of his departure from Egina. Having proceeded to Salamis to join a portion of the troops assembled there, the Colonel held a council of war, at which a plan of future operations was settled. According to this, a part of the Greek army was to attack the Turks before Athens, while another division, headed by the Colonel himself, should land near the Piræus, and erect batteries, so as to establish a communication with the sea. The joint operation commenced

on the 5th instant, when a landing was effected by the gallant Colonel, on the heights above the ancient Port of Phalerum, close to the Piræus, while Vasso, accompanied by about two thousand men, occupied the heights, and a part of the plain north of the Acropolis. While the Colonel was occupied in landing his guns and preparing a battery, Captain Hastings entered the Piræus with his steam-vessel, and attempted to dislodge a party of Turks posted in a convent, but was forced to retire without effecting his purpose.

On re-entering the port next morning to renew the attack, a large body of Turks, composed of infantry and cavalry, brought down two field pieces, and opened a fire which obliged Hastings to retire altogether, after having displayed the greatest coolness and gallantry on the occasion. While these incidents were occurring on the coast, a much more serious disaster befel the Greeks under Vasso. On perceiving his approach, Kiutahi, the Seraskier, attacked him in person, and, owing to the Greek Chief's flying, without attempting to rally his troops, a regiment lately formed by the brave Colonel Bourbachi, an officer of distinguished merit, who had served under Napoleon, was surrounded, and lost nearly four hundred men, while Bourbachi himself, and several officers who had accompanied him from France, were made prisoners. I regret to add that the whole have

been subsequently put to death, as it seems to be an established maxim with the Ottomans not to spare a single Greek or Philhellene. The Turkish cavalry are said to have pursued the Greeks, and killed a great number in their flight. Vasso is reported to have acted most basely on this occasion, and it is even insinuated that Bourbachi was wantonly betrayed. Indeed there is some reason to apprehend that the Turkish leader has contrived to corrupt an individual in the Greek camp, and that he was thus enabled to ascertain the exact force and position of his opponents. In every case, this affair has been highly disastrous to the Greeks.

No sooner had the corps of Vasso been disposed of, than Kiutahi turned his whole attention to the post occupied by Colonel Gordon. Several vigorous attacks were made on it, and were as vigorously repelled: such however, is the strength of the position at the Phalerum, that there is no fear entertained of its being carried. It is worthy of remark that the Turkish force before Athens, more especially the artillery and cavalry, are in a state of organization which has been hitherto unobserved among the troops of the Sultan. The latter were said to be directed by a French officer of rank and talent.*

* Having been subsequently favored with a very interesting account of the expedition of Colonel Gordon, by an officer, who

With respect to the garrison of the Acropolis, it consists of fifteen hundred men, including Greeks and Philhellenes under Grissiotis and Favier, and continues to hold out without any disposition to surrender, unless forced to do so by the hardest necessity. I believe I have already told you, that they are chiefly distressed for fuel and clothing. Kariaskaki, as stated in my letter of the 27th ult. continues to block up Omer Pacha, and a large body of Turks, in the valley of Distimo, on the road to Salona.

Having told you all the political news, I must now turn to another subject, and say something of the place in which I have so tranquilly passed the last week. Epidaurus is charmingly situated, and must, in the event of Greece obtaining her independence, become a place of considerable importance. There are two ports, both capable of containing ships of war, but somewhat exposed to particular winds. The promontory which divides those two inlets, is covered with ruins and cisterns. Many parts of the ancient wall which surrounded it, as well as of the old Acropolis, are still in perfect preservation. The cultivated country near this place, is exceedingly prolific in corn, wine, oil, and cotton. An

served on his personal staff, it will be found at the head of the official correspondence and other documents, forming the Second Part of this Volume.

extensive vineyard close to the Southern port, and on which part of the city formerly stood, produces some of the best wine made in Greece. From the nature and extent of the ruins, among which are the remains of a temple, triumphal arch and large baths, Epidaurus must have been extremely populous. The surrounding hills are covered with wood, a great part of which is fit for naval purposes—and, as in former days, still well stocked with the wild Boar, one of the greatest luxuries to be found in this country. If I am not mistaken, the hills abound in minerals, more especially lead and iron, and probably copper, but this is common to most of the mountain districts of the confederacy.

Both this place and Piada, a village five miles on the coast to the North, are crowded with fugitive families from Attica, Livadia, and Negropont. They live for the most part, in huts formed of the boughs of trees covered with rushes. It is worthy of remark, that among some hundreds of these singular habitations, where there is not, as may be imagined, an over abundance of space; I have scarcely seen one without its loom. Being fortunate enough to find accommodation in a cottage of the old village, occupied by a widow and her family of four children, I had an opportunity of observing the habits and manners of these people, more closely than some of our countrymen who visit Greece. This poor

woman fled from Livadia three years ago, and finding it impossible to obtain any means of existence at Salamis, her first resting place, she came here; and though in a state of complete destitution, she soon contrived to obtain a livelihood for herself and family. So that they may now be said to enjoy a state of comparative ease. Her whole property is not, however, very extensive: it consists of an ass, a loom, and the few utensils necessary for cooking their simple fare. The distribution of their various occupations is as follows: The eldest son, a fine youth of eighteen, receives about two pence half-penny a day for working as a labourer, and is sometimes employed as a courier to Napoli and other places. His sister who is two years older, passes at least twelve hours out of the twenty-four, at her loom, of which she is the sole occupant. The youngest son, about eight years of age, collects faggots on the neighbouring hills, and his little sister, a beautiful child of six, assists her mother at the distaff and in the cottage, occasionally going up the mountains with her brother and play fellow.

It remains for me to state the principal source from whence these poor exiles derive their livelihood. This is neither more or less than the loom. Having purchased a few pounds of cotton, it is spun into thread by the distaff, which is an inseparable accompa-

niment of every female in Greece; the eldest daughter then prepares her loom, and it is incredible how soon a piece of sixty or seventy yards is put out of hand. This is usually taken to Napoli by the son, who brings in exchange, a fresh supply of cotton, such necessaries as may be required, and the balance in money to meet their wants at home. I have while here, often seen the loom occupied as early as three in the morning, and sometimes even before that hour.

The food of this family with scarcely any variation, consists of coarse brown bread, of which the chief ingredient is barley, or maize, a small bit of cheese, and spring water. I have never seen them indulge either in eggs, meat or even milk, and yet they seem to enjoy the very best health. Even with such humble fare, they are satisfied with two meals a day, the first about eleven o'clock in the morning, and the second at eight in the evening. Nor have I ever seen any of the family taste a morsel, before ejaculating a formal and fervent grace. Their only covering consists of a few blankets: they are, like all the refugees, strangers to beds. As the nights are somewhat cold, a fire is kept. In the day time, such is the beauty of the climate, that I generally dine in the open air, and can only compare the weather at this moment, to the finest part of our summer.

I believe I am justified in saying, that the foregoing

sketch may be regarded as an exact specimen of the mode of life pursued by most of the Greek peasantry. But I must not conclude, without acknowledging the sedulous attention, with which the family I have described, have treated me while an inmate in their humble dwelling.*

* The neighbourhood of Epidaurus, is infested by quantities of jackalls, or wild dogs as they are called by the natives. They approach the village regularly every evening soon after dusk, and commence howling in the most terrific manner, until they have roused their domesticated brethren, soon after which, the latter sally forth and a general engagement ensues, this always ends by the former being beaten back to their native haunts in the caverns of the adjacent woods.

The mode of hunting the wild boar, varies according to the nature of the ground, and difficulties which present themselves. In Epirus, where the breed is larger and more ferocious than in any other part of Greece, great precaution is necessary, and the hunters are frequently obliged to watch their prey from the tops of trees. Here, there is less danger, as the breed is small, and more timid. The hunting parties generally consist of five or six men armed with their muskets and attaghans. Having found the track, they trace the animal to its hiding place, and while some are occupied in driving him out, the rest place themselves in an advantageous position for taking sure aim. Nothing can be more picturesque then the return of one of these hunting parties, as they descend by the winding paths of the hill: The prize, suspended on a pole carried by two of the party, is borne before the rest, who sing some verses analagous to their triumph. This part of the ceremony, strongly reminded me of those representations which are frequently seen on ancient basreliefs.

As already hinted, the flesh of the wild boar of Greece, in whatever way you prepare it, is exceedingly delicious.

LETTER VI.

Napoli di Romania, Feb. 18th, 1827.

I ARRIVED here yesterday, and cannot describe to you the deplorable state to which that part of the population who have taken refuge from various points of the Morea are reduced. The two fortresses of the Palamida and Itchkali, continue in the hands of Grivas and Fotomara, two rival chiefs, who are by no means friendly to each other. As to the town, it is encumbered with several thousand idlers, who only wait the formation of a Government to be employed for the benefit of their country; while the fugitive peasantry alluded to above, occupy a great number of small huts hastily constructed outside the walls. The latter are a prey to every species of wretchedness and misery. I am sorry to find that no adequate steps have been taken, to prepare this important point for any very lengthened defence, but it is to be hoped that Ibrahim Pacha will not be in a state to attack it, before something decisive is

known from Constantinople, or the Greeks themselves are roused from their present apathy. It is only on my arrival here, that I have heard for the first time of the events in England relative to Portugal. They have excited a most lively sensation, and nothing is talked of among the politicians of Napoli but Mr. Canning's celebrated speech, as well as its probable effect on the fate of Greece.*

Despairing, perhaps, of seeing their leaders reconciled, they now rest all their hopes on the mediation of England. I am unable to state any thing very positive on this subject. A letter has, however, been received by Captain Hamilton, from Mr. Stratford Canning, addressed to the Provisional Government. I understand it holds out considerable hopes, that the long wished-for negotiations were about to commence under favourable auspices, and calling upon the latter to adhere to the pledges given to the mediators in favour of Greece, so that the engagements entered into with the Porte might be religiously observed. It may be proper to remark, that the negotiations in question, do not seem to produce any change whatever in the policy

* Extracts from this admirable specimen of the late lamented Premier's eloquence, was afterwards translated and published in the two Greek Newspapers: they were read with equal joy and avidity, by a people who depend alone on the policy of England for their own deliverance.

of the Divan. The war continues to be carried on with vigour by the Turkish leaders. Ibrahim Pacha is said to be in expectation of reinforcements, and the Capitan Pacha is preparing to leave the Dardanelles. The Greeks say that the only object of the Sultan, is, that of amusing the Ambassadors with fine promises, until he has obtained such further successes, as may enable him to reject the proposed mediation altogether.

The road from Epidaurus, about thirty miles from Napoli, like nearly all those of the Morea, is wild and romantic in the extreme. On leaving the first named place, you ascend the mountains through a deep ravine for three hours, passing the ruins of Iero about two miles to the right, after which the path way leads over an irregular plain, of which a considerable part is still in cultivation. During the remainder of the journey, a lofty range of mountains rises on each side: and many of their summits are decorated with the ruins of old fortresses—either thrown up by the ancient Greeks or Venitians. There were several flourishing villages on this road before the revolution, but they are now in ruins and deserted by the inhabitants. A magnificent view of the Gulph of Argos and the colossal range of Laconia, opens to the view, a short time before you reach Napoli; which, with its gigantic battlements and lofty towers, rises in proud magnificence to the right, and forms the

middle ground to another grand view, embracing the fertile plain of Argos, its ruined Acropolis and the mountains towards Tripolitza.

Having stopped to refresh our horses and dine on the banks of a small stream near one of the ruined villages alluded to, curiosity led me to enter the scene of desolation, and a wretched sight it was. Many of the cottages were unroofed, while others still contained fragments of various articles of furniture, which the flying inhabitants had not time to remove. I found only one family in the whole village. They had returned for the purpose of watching a crop of wheat, which the owner told me, was his only dependence, adding, that he might as well perish in his native village as die of hunger any where else. There was no replying to this reasoning! But a much more affecting incident occurred as I was quitting this mournful spot. Happening to look into a cottage which seemed to have been somewhat superior to the others, I had scarcely entered the door way, when I perceived a dog stretched near the hearth, and whose lank sides proved he had not been over fed of late. The animal immediately rose—and crawling towards me, with the greatest timidity, began to lick my hands, and looked up most piteously in my face, as if he had recognised an old friend; or wished to renew his intercourse

with man. It was evident that the poor creature had remained behind when his protectors fled, and when not employed in seeking the scanty means of existence afforded by whatever the villagers left in their dwellings, or he could pick up in the adjacent fields, resumed his old station near the fire place. Though docile in the extreme, every effort of my servant to induce his accompanying us towards Napoli proved ineffectual. He followed us to the outskirts of the village, and then stood gazing wistfully, till we lost sight of him altogether.*

* Having in my two former volumes, occasionally noticed the mode of travelling and accommodation for travellers in Greece. I have little to add on the subject at present. At Napoli, Hermione, and Poros, I found regular *Traiteurs* established on the French plan, and was surprised at the dinners they served. Some idea will be formed of the cheapness of living in Greece, when I add, that a very excellent meal consisting of soup, fish, roast and boiled, with fruit and a bottle of wine may be obtained at the moderate price of about one shilling. The quality of the mutton and fish cannot be exceeded; and as to the roast lamb of Greece, it will bear a comparison with the most luxurious dish to be found in any part of Europe. The wines are various and many of them excellent, particularly those which are made in the islands of the Archipelago.

In travelling through the country, I have always been able to find accommodation in some cottage, indeed hospitality is so inherent in the Greek peasantry, that they hasten to throw their doors open to all strangers, and vie with each other in their attentions to them. Wherever houses are to be hired, the rent is exceedingly moderate; my hostess at Epidaurus, paid at the rate of about ten shillings a year for her cottage.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat, that the only mode of travelling in Greece, is either by horses or mules. The latter are of course the safest; it is indeed astonishing with what ease these valuable animals go over the most dangerous pathways. The horses of the Morea are of a small size, and also very sure footed. Forty miles a day, is the usual journey in Greece. The hire of each animal is about half a crown per diem.

LETTER VII.

Hydra, Feb. 24th, 1827.

You will perceive by the date of this, that I am no enemy to loco-motion. The truth is, that a person who, like myself, has come to Greece in the hope of being of some use to the cause, is greatly at a loss how to proceed under existing circumstances. The object of my visit to this island, the once celebrated naval bulwark of Greece, has been that of ascertaining the state of the naval islands generally, previous to crossing over to Hermione. Since it is of paramount importance, in the actual state of affairs, to disclose all that may be likely to enable the friends of the Greek people to come to their aid and snatch them from impending dangers; I am bound to tell you, that a most grievous schism has taken place among the respective leaders of Hydra, Spezzia, and the remnant of the Ipsariot population, which has taken refuge in Egina. These unfortunate dissensions of the islanders, are principally confined to

Hydra, where the family of Conduriottis is opposed to that of Tombasi; and in consequence, a large portion of the ship-owners have withdrawn their families and ships to Poros, a fine port of the Morea, about eight leagues from this. The Spezziots do not seem to have entered very deeply into the disputes of their neighbours, and remain quietly in their own island, waiting for events. But it must be confessed that, what with their dissensions on the one hand, and the absence of a regular Government on the other, the Greek Navy, with whose exploits Europe once rang, is now condemned to a state of equal disorganization and inactivity.*

* Though little inclined either to join in, or take much notice of the pastimes of the Hydriots, during the week I remained in the island, I could not resist the invitation of my host Mr. Hesketh, an old and staunch friend of the cause, who had come there with dispatches from Lord Cochrane, to accompany himself and a friend, one of the natives, to witness the sports on the last day of the Carnival, which is celebrated there, with as much glee and gaity, as at Venice, or any other town of Italy. The whole population were out on this occasion, and presented a display of beauty and splendour of dress in their peculiar way, which quite astonished me. I should imagine there were not less than two thousand masks, personating as great a variety of character and costume as are seen in the most civilized parts of the Mediterranean. I may even add, that they were sustained with equal spirit and humour.

While there is no small share of rapacity and violence mixed up with the character of these islanders, their intercourse with the Ports of France, Spain, and Italy, has given them a decided advantage over the rest of their countrymen.

There is perhaps no country in which the modes of fishing are

I ought to inform you, that the Committees of Paris and Geneva continue to send occasional supplies of flour and biscuit to the Government—and although these are not always distributed either with much impartiality or discrimination, the consequences would be serious were they to cease. Should these well-timed resources fail, the result cannot but be most disastrous. The distribution of the supplies is confided to three individuals sent out by the respective Committees.*

at once so varied and amusing as in Greece. I had occasion to notice that of the *Pyria*, or fishing by fire, on the Lagunes of Messolonghi, in my "Second Visit." One morning while looking out of the window which overhung the port and commanded a fine view of the strait and opposite mountains of the Morea, I observed a croud of people on the rocks below me, standing round a person who seemed to be holding a line in his hand, attached to something in the water, while his companions were throwing vollies of stones into the sea close to the spot.—In a little time after, the mystery was cleared up, by my seeing the whole party attach themselves in a string to the rope, and drag forth a net well filled with the finny tribe.

On enquiry, I found that various parties of the Hydriot population were associated in this way, and that each man who assists on such occasions, is entitled to a portion of the prize. When not employed in their ships, they frequently go on fishing excursions to the neighbouring coasts of the Peloponnesus, and as experience has unfortunately proved, but too often turn their hands to piracy. With regard to the mode of fishing to which I have alluded, it is certainly carrying what the French call "*l'esprit d'association*" as far as it can well go!

* In alluding to the supplies furnished by the Continental Committees, it would be an injustice to omit noticing the splendid

After the foregoing gloomy picture of Greek affairs, it is needless to say that I view the future with considerable alarm. When, however, the existence of a whole people is at stake, it would be criminal to conceal the truth. Having stated the facts of the case, it will be for those who have marked the origin and progress of this momentous struggle, to say whether the Greek people deserve to be sacrificed to the wickedness and cupidity of a few individuals; and above all, whether their claims to the sympathy of Europe, and the intervention of the Great Powers, are in any way diminished by a series of calamities over which they have had no controul, and could not therefore prevent.

I proceed to Castries early to-morrow, and shall not fail to address you from that place. It is just reported that the Russian Ambassador has at length reached Constantinople.—A person arrived this moment from Hermione, states that the party assembled there, have determined to open a Congress, and that Sessini, the

liberality of the King of Bavaria to Greece. Indeed, one scarcely knows whither most to admire, the noble independence with which this Monarch has openly espoused the Greek cause, in opposition to the well known sentiments of the Austrian Cabinet, or the generous and princely manner in which his devotion to the cause has been displayed. From what Colonel Heydeck, who accompanied the Bavarian officers to Greece, related to me, the example of this excellent Prince, cannot fail to exercise a most salutary influence on the future destinies of Germany.

Primate of Gastouni, is to be its President. The Egina party is thus thrown out, and an important question started. You will know more of these matters in my next.

Feb. 27th.

P. S.—Having been prevented from crossing the channel which divides this place from Hermione by a strong Easterly gale, I am enabled to send you a document of considerable importance, in addition to the details contained in my letter. It is the first proclamation of the Castries party,* which having assembled *two-thirds* of the Deputies, the number prescribed by the Constitution of Epidaurus as competent to form a National Congress, commenced their deliberations on the 23rd—thus deciding a point which has been a fertile source of contention during the last three months. It remains to be seen what effect this bold step may produce on the Egina party; and whether it will yield the palm of superiority to its rival.

* A Copy of this document will be found in Part II.

LETTER VIII.

Hermione, March 5th, 1827.

My last communication from Napoli di Romania and Hydra, will enable you to form some idea of the state of affairs in this country, during the late disasters of Greece, and explain the strange combination of circumstances by which the Greeks have been divided into two distinct parties. On reaching this place yesterday, I found the new Congress formed here, in full activity. One of its first measures, after the proclamation already sent to you, has been to prepare a letter to our Ambassador at Constantinople, assuring him that the Greek people intend to adhere with sincerity to the arrangements made at Epidaurus last year, stating the conditions on which they are desirous of British mediation with the Porte. I understand a copy of this Address, which has been signed by all the Deputies here, is to be despatched to England, accompanied by a letter from the President Sessini.

Although it would be tedious to detail all the particulars of the unhappy dissensions on which I have already dwelt at such length, I owe it to the people, the ill-fated victims, to say, that all I have heard here induces me to believe, as I had suspected before my arrival, the differences in question, as well as the inaction of the fleet and army, are alone attributable to the incapacity and corruption of the two commissions, whose history I gave you in my last. It seems, in fact, that these two bodies, principally composed of the Primates and their followers, have thought much less of defending the country, than putting money into their pockets and retaining power. It is even probable that, despairing of the cause, they have purposely deferred assembling a Congress, in the hope that the proposed mediation might be effected early this spring, and that they would thus escape all responsibility for acts which have excited a general spirit of dissatisfaction, and even of vengeance, throughout the whole nation.

Besides, the accusations against five or six individuals, whom it is needless to name, for their peculation and abuse of power, they are suspected of having secretly acquiesced in conditions which would place Greece on a level with Walachia and Moldavia. Upon this subject a letter has just been circulated here, stating, that while France wished to establish a Constitutional

Monarchy in Greece, alluding of course to the famous Orleans scheme, England and Russia, more particularly the former, have determined to erect Greece into two Hospodariats—the Morea to compose one, and a portion of the Archipelago the other. It is scarcely necessary to say, that the promulgation of such a paper is merely a part of the system of detraction and calumny pursued by certain persons wherever the influence and popularity of England happen to prevail. Though not credited by any sensible Greek, the above letter has thrown the Romeliots into a state of the greatest alarm, lest Western Greece should again be abandoned to the Porte. As the exertions and sacrifices of Romelia, by far the richest portion of the Confederacy, are known to our Ministers, I have not hesitated to tell those who have addressed me on the subject, that they need be under no apprehension, since it is universally believed that the mediation will extend to all those points of Greece which have taken up arms.—In this case, the claims of Romelia are of the most indisputable nature. * By the bye, I should inform you, that besides the recapture of Salona, communicated in my last, the whole country round Messolonghi is again in arms, and closely blockading that fortress. With respect to Kariaskaki, he is

* The Copy of a Letter addressed to the Editor of the TIMES, since my arrival in England, on this subject, will be found in Part II.

in the vicinity of Athens, and preparing to attack the Turkish force under Kiutaki, the Seraskier. I regret to say, that the Acropolis is still very closely pressed, and what is worse, the garrison extremely reduced by sickness, fatigue, and privations. Notwithstanding this gloomy picture, a few days may change the aspect of affairs. An expedition has been sent into the Strait between Negropont and Attica, to cut off the Seraskier's supplies; so that if attacked by Kariaskaki on this side, Athens may be effectually relieved. I should inform you that the Phalerum is still occupied by a large force, and that frequent sorties are made into the plain.

Ibrahim Pacha, contrary to expectation, has remained inactive. But it is said, that while the Foreign Minisisters at Constantinople are proposing terms for Greece, both the Sultan and his friend Mehemet Ali are determined to prosecute the contest with new vigour. A secret expedition is preparing on the coast of Asia Minor, supposed to be intended for Samos; and it is positively asserted, that a fresh armament of ten thousand men, with a large naval force, is on the point of quitting Alexandria for the Morea. From all this, you may readily judge of the sincerity with which the promises of the Porte ought to be received. It is a fact very generally believed, as I have told you more than once, that every effort will be made to protract the negotiations, in the hope of striking a blow which would place the whole

Greek population at the mercy of their enemies. Should such a calamity occur, I can only repeat my conviction, that the plan of extermination resolved upon by the Sultan would be carried into full effect. But let us hope for better things; and above all, that our Government, to whom all classes of the people look for their salvation, has taken measures to prevent a disaster, which could not fail to cover the whole Christian world with ignominy and opprobrium!

In stating the above circumstances, it should be added, that the situation of affairs at Constantinople and in the Turkish provinces is far from tranquil. The result of the late measures is still most uncertain; and were it not for the energy of Aga Pacha, the prime mover of all that has taken place, the prevailing anarchy would threaten the very existence of the Empire. An English traveller, recently arrived from Smyrna, and who left Constantinople early in February, informs me that several hundred heads were struck off weekly before his departure, adding that a complete system of terror reigned in the capital. My informant represents Aga Pacha as a very extraordinary person, and says he is regarded as almost a supernatural being by the lower classes, who are further impressed with a notion that all the late calamities have been inflicted by Heaven, as a punishment for the cruelties exercised during the last six years on the Greeks!

LETTER IX.

Hermione, March, 12th, 1827.

AN event has occurred since my last, which is likely to give a very sudden and prosperous turn to the affairs of Greece. I allude to the arrival of General Church, who reached Cerigo some days ago, and landed at Porto Keli on the evening of the 9th. You will recollect that this officer has the merit of having organised the Greek regiments, taken into British pay, when we first occupied the Ionian islands. He succeeded admirably in that difficult task, and is, without exception, one of the most popular men in Greece, more especially among the military. Indeed, nearly all the leaders who have distinguished themselves during the war were either captains or subalterns in his regiment. His presence has, therefore, been anxiously wished for during the last four years; and I have reason to know that several most pressing letters were sent to the General to that effect. His landing at Porto Keli, a beautiful harbour

near Spezzia, was no sooner announced here, than Colocotroni accompanied by Count Metaxa and a number of other leaders, together with a large body of military, set off to welcome his arrival and conduct him to this place.

You will be able to form some idea of General Church's popularity here, when I add, that the Moreot chieftain and his friends set out from this at midnight. They arrived at the point of disembarkation about four in the morning. Happening to be present, I witnessed the meeting. Nothing could be more gratifying to an Englishman, or more flattering to the feelings of our distinguished countryman. Colocotroni embraced him with the greatest affection, close to the Greek banner, while the soldiery formed a circle round it, and fired three vollies of musketry with great precision. After reproaching the General for having so long delayed his visit to Greece, Colocotroni turned to their old companions in arms, who stood around him, and said—"Our father has at length arrived, we have only to obey him, and Greece will soon be free." This short address was answered by loud huzzas, after which the General invited his friends to rest themselves in a small cottage close to the port. An hour having passed in taking refreshments, and conversing on various subjects connected with the past and present state of Greece; the sun had

scarcely risen, when the cavalcade, formed of about three hundred men, of whom fifty were mounted on fine Arab chargers, set off towards this place. Our road lay through a charming country, for the most part in a high state of cultivation, and presenting some beautiful prospects of land and sea on every side. Previous to entering the town, a numerous detachment drawn up on the road side, discharged several vollies and presented arms as we passed. On approaching nearer, we found a great portion of the inhabitants, including all ages and both sexes, collected to receive their new visitor, who was greeted with acclamation as he passed. When we alighted at the quarters of Colocotroni, the latter appeared on the terrace, and informed the populace, who were standing around in great numbers, that he congratulated them on the arrival of an English officer, with whom he had fought and bled in the field of honour, and one who, by his well-known sympathy in favour of their common country; not less than by his wise counsels and military talents was, he hoped, destined to rescue them from all their difficulties.

The whole of the Deputies and Military Chiefs collected here soon after paid their respects to the General, and seemed to vie with each other in expressions of satisfaction at his arrival. Such has been the reception of this officer: and when the fact of his giving up more

than one situation of emolument and trust, for the sole purpose of serving an unfortunate people, not only without any reward, but without the prospect of one, is considered, it would be extremely unjust to deny the meed of praise which so much generosity and disinterestedness deserves.*

* The arrival of the General was thus announced in the Official Journal of the 2d (14th) March:—

"A few days ago there arrived in Greece, General Sir Richard Church, with whom we are already so well acquainted, and who is most devoted to our cause. Many years previous to the commencement of our sacred contest, induced by his attachment to Greece, he undertook, and completed, the formation and disciplining of a light corps of Greek infantry at Zante, at the time when the English became masters of that island. Many of those who are at present the most distinguished chiefs of Greece, were raised, instructed, and commanded by him, and both officers and soldiers loved him almost to idolatry. Those sentiments of our warriors have neither been diminished by the dissolution of the corps, nor by their long separation from General Church. Our chiefs, mindful of his former attachment to them, and of his entire devotion to the interests of our unfortunate country, were greatly rejoiced, and received him with enthusiasm, making a festival of the day, which was gladdened by his arrival among them. Our Government received him yesterday, with every demonstration of respect and consideration. The General's military experience—his fervent zeal for the liberty and happiness of Greece—the general and great reputation which he enjoys among our military leaders—justify our anticipating the most beneficial results, if he can be induced to take part in our sacred struggle."

With respect to the mode in which General Church's talents may be made available to Greece, that will of course depend on the turn of the negotiations with the Porte. Should the proposed mediation be rejected, those who are acquainted with the internal resources of this country, and the capabilities of the people, if once organised, have no hesitation in asserting that the Turks might be soon driven out, and a good system of government established. Until something positive is known as to the answer of the Sultan, the General only considers himself as a mere traveller. He has, however, in this capacity, undertaken a task of great delicacy and importance—that of uniting the two parties, without which union, he very properly observes, no foreign friend of Greece can be of the smallest use to her. Fortunately for the General, Commodore Hamilton happened to be here in the Cambrian, on the day of his arrival, and in consequence of the General's having determined to go to Egina for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation, the commodore has kindly offered him a passage. They went off yesterday, and I have no doubt but that I shall be enabled to communicate the pleasing fact of both parties having united for the general good in my next. This is, indeed, all that is wanted to change the aspect of affairs in Greece.

P. S.—Hermione, so celebrated in the earliest period of Grecian civilization, for its wealth and extensive commerce, is built on a hill at the Western extremity of the Strait which separates Hydra from the Morea. Its inhabitants, about seven thousand souls; like those of Cranidi another town towards the Gulph of Argos, consist of the descendents of the Albanian colonies, which migrated to Hydra nearly two centuries ago. They subsist by agriculture and fishing, having but little maritime trade. A long neck of land extending into the sea from the town, attests the former grandeur of Hermoine, by the extent of the Ruins and the foundation of one of the largest Temples to be found in any part of Greece.

LETTER X.

Hermione, March 18th, 1827.

If my determination to give you correct data on the state of affairs in Greece has hitherto rendered my letters somewhat gloomy, I am bound, by the same feeling, to lose no time in communicating any thing likely to gratify those who feel an interest in the fate of this country. In my last I stated the arrival, and flattering reception, of our gallant countryman, General Church, and of his having, conjointly with Commodore Hamilton, undertaken to mediate between the party at Egina and the National Congress assembled here. I have now to add the important fact of Lord Cochrane's long-talked-of arrival. He appeared off the town of Hydra last evening, and went on to Poros, on hearing that Commodore Hamilton was there. I presume the object of his Lordship is to procure information on the state of the negotiations at Constantinople. Although it is impossible to avoid regretting, that the cause should have been so

long deprived of his Lordship's valuable services, his arrival, connected as it is, with other fortunate circumstances, bids fair to give a new and most prosperous turn to the affairs of Greece. The dissensions to which I have called your attention in my previous letters being merely the work of a few corrupt and unprincipled individuals, who are only anxious to sacrifice the people to their avarice and cupidity, must cease, if the necessary measures be adopted for putting down their cabals. Very energetic steps are in progress here to form a new Commission of Government to replace the persons at Egina, who seem by no means disposed to give up their power.

The difficulties which might otherwise have intervened in carrying the intention of Congress into effect, will be removed by the presence of Sir Richard Church and Lord Cochrane; while the hourly-expected answer to the Ultimatum of the Great Powers has already convinced all classes of the Greeks of the importance and necessity of uniting. It was only yesterday that we received any thing like positive information on the subject of the Ultimatum. If the statements are correct, and the Allies have really insisted on liberating Greece, the best hopes of her most sanguine friends may yet be realized! It is, in fact, quite impossible to look back on the events of this contest, in which so much perse-

verance and bravery have been manifested, and compare it with the immense natural resources of the country, without being justified in anticipating consequences highly advantageous to the whole civilized world, from the emancipation of Greece.

To return to Lord Cochrane. It appears that he has not brought the steam vessels with him: his force consists of a brig of eighteen guns, purchased by the Greek Committees of the Continent, and the schooner in which his Lordship visited Malta and Messina, last summer. This is now considered as a matter of secondary importance, as there can be little doubt of an early termination of hostilities. In the latter case, he can occupy himself in giving strength to the Government, and organising a national marine: two points of infinite importance.

With respect to General Church, all parties, of whatever opinion in politics, have determined to place him at the head of the army. Whenever the answer of the Porte enables Sir Richard to accept this important trust, for which he is acknowledged, on all hands, to be eminently qualified, the friends of the Greek cause may safely anticipate the most satisfactory results. Indeed, the military chiefs, and Colocotroni in particular, evince the greatest anxiety to place themselves under a foreign leader, satisfied that this is the only means of putting

an end to the jealousies which have hitherto so often paralysed their efforts against the common enemy.

We have nothing new from Athens since my last, except that the corps of Karaiskaki has marched to take up a position within half an hour's march of the Seraskier's head quarters. The troops at the Phalerum continue to skirmish daily, with large parties of Turks, and have generally a decided advantage. We are, as you may well suppose, in a state of feverish anxiety on the subject of the Acropolis; but, on the whole, there seems to be no apprehension of its fall before Karaiskaki has struck a blow. The labours of the Congress, for the last few days, have been confined to providing supplies of money and provisions for the troops of this leader, and in sending reinforcements to the grand scene of action.

LETTER XI.

Poros, March 25th, 1827.

In my last I informed you of Lord Cochrane's arrival in Greece, and expressed my hopes of seeing his services put into useful requisition. Although nothing positive has yet taken place on this subject, resolutions have been formed, which if put into prompt execution, can scarcely fail to give a new and auspicious turn to the affairs of this country. No sooner had the Congress assembled at Hermione heard of his Lordship's arrival here, than a deputation of five members, headed by Colocotroni, was sent to welcome his Lordship, and express the satisfaction his presence afforded the Greek people. He received the deputation on board the schooner. After the usual compliments, his Lordship expressed his deep regret at the dissensions which continued to divide Greece, and concluded by informing them, that until the most perfect union was established, he had determined to with-hold

his services. Addressing himself to Colocotroni, and Kitzo Zavella, the suliote chief, who also formed part of the deputation, his Lordship reproached them with not being at the head of their respective corps, and combating the enemy in the field. He concluded by telling the mission, that unless the wished-for union of parties was not decided on within five days, he would leave Greece.*

I have informed you that Sir Richard Church had already undertaken to mediate between the persons collected at Egina and the Congress, aided in this really important work by Commodore Hamilton; Sir Richard's labours are likely to be crowned with complete success. The parties at Egina having given the General full powers, and sent a deputation here to act with him, a conference was held yesterday within a few miles of this, at Damala, the site of the ancient Trœzene, to which place Colocotroni and three other Members of the Congress had repaired from Hermione. I happened to be on the spot, and even partook of a dinner prepared as usual in the truly Homeric style, given to General Church by the Moreote Chief. After a repast, consisting of a lamb roasted whole, cream cheese, and a pail of the famous *avourti*

* See Part II. for the Letter addressed by his Lordship to the Assembly at Hermione.

—or, in plain English, congealed sour milk—all the points in dispute were minutely discussed, and we had the satisfaction of witnessing—the long-wished-for reconciliation. It has been determined that the Congress shall be held at Epidaurus, and that the old Deputies are to be admitted with the new.

But by far the most important part of the arrangement remains to be communicated. In order at once to put an end to rival pretensions and future jealousies, as well as to enable Greece to continue the struggle, if necessary, it has been unanimously resolved to name Count Capodistrias, the late Russian Minister, President of the Confederacy, while Lord Cochrane is to command the fleet, and General Church be declared Generalissimo of all the Armies! This resolution rendered necessary by so many circumstances, has spread universal joy, and it is no longer doubted but that Greece will soon be completely triumphant. The anxiety of the Congress to avoid giving offence to England made them hesitate as to the choice of the Count, but after considering the situation of their country, and the necessity of putting an end to faction, they had no other alternative.* If they have erred,

* The idea of calling in the Count had long been entertained in Greece, but it was not carried into effect, owing to the intrigues of a few individuals who wished to retain all the power in

the fault may be easily corrected; in the meantime, those who know any thing of the Count, must be rejoiced at his nomination. He is, above all others, most calculated for the office; and so far from being a partisan of Russia, as some might be induced to suspect, I am convinced he has had a very prominent share in directing the solicitude of his countrymen towards the British Cabinet, as the one from which Greece might most safely anticipate protection and support. On the other hand, it is hardly to be supposed that Russia can disapprove the choice. The foregoing nominations will take place immediately after the meeting at Epidaurus, which may be expected in three or four days.

their own hands, notwithstanding their ignorance and incapacity. When the subject was revived at Hermione, it presented the only feasible hope of uniting the two parties, as each seemed to have formed a determination not to yield to the other; and both knew, it would not in any way interfere with whatever the Great Powers should decide as to the future destiny of Greece.

LETTER XII.

Trœzene, April 14th, 1827.

I AM reluctantly obliged to defer my long-promised letter on manners and customs, in consequence of having, as I hope at least, matters of more importance to communicate. I think I am justified in announcing that the Greek cause, or rather question, has at length assumed an aspect which cannot fail to be gratifying to the friends of civilization and humanity, since those foreign leaders, to whom I alluded so strongly in my letter from Hydra, have been proclaimed by the National Congress assembled here, with acclamation, not only on the part of the members, but by the soldiery and people. As you may well imagine, it was no easy task to reconcile the two parties of which I have said so much. My last from Poros, will have informed you of their meeting here. As it would be tedious to detail all the little difficulties which occurred previous to the establishment of perfect harmony, I shall merely

mention, that the arrival of Lord Cochrane, after the efforts which had been already made by General Church, seemed to have disposed the most discordant spirits to unite. Owing to the difficulty of finding a house capable of receiving the whole of the Representatives, of whom there are above two hundred collected here, it was decided that they should meet in a Lemon Grove, as at Astros, in 1823. It would be difficult to conceive any thing more interesting than this meeting, in which the fate of a whole people is doubtless to be decided. There is only one chair, occupied by the President; the members are seated round him on rough pieces of wood, laid along the ground for the occasion. As to the papers and archives necessary for the business of the day, they are placed between the branches of a lemon tree, which has the appearance of a card-rack, though somewhat different to those which ornament the mantel-shelves of England. There is no regular hour for meeting. The assembly is summoned by sound of drum, and this is done by an Arab drummer, one of those taken from Ibrahim Pacha! Notwithstanding the singularity of this mode, it is but justice to say, that the Congress has been animated by an excellent spirit ever since its meeting. Owing to Lord Cochrane's anxiety to receive his commission, one of the

first measures of the assembly was, that of placing him at the head of the Greek navy, of which he is to have the exclusive direction. His Lordship landed for the first time, on the 9th, and took the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the Greek people. He appeared before the Congress in a richly embroidered uniform of blue and gold, attended by his Secretary, Mr. Masson, who acted as interpreter to his Lordship.* After having explained the various causes of delay which attended his coming to Greece, and expatiating with peculiar emphasis on the unhappy dissensions of the leaders, he urged the necessity not only of union for the future, but the adoption of such a system as could alone save their country; and ended by saying that he would swear fealty to Greece, on condition that the people and Government were true to themselves, and determined on obtaining their independence. This address was received with great applause by the whole assembly, and after having been sworn, the President congratulated the assembly on what had taken place, expressed the gratitude of the whole nation towards his Lordship,

* Mr. Masson went to Greece in 1824, under the auspices of the Education Committee, and having made himself perfect master of the language, continued to follow up the object of the Committee with great perseverance and effect, until the arrival of Lord Cochrane, who requested him to officiate as his Secretary.

and assured him of its support in all the measures he might propose, or adopt, for the benefit of Greece.

The nomination of Count John Capodistrias and General Church, took place on the 10th. As these two points had been already discussed by the various members of the confederacy, they were carried unanimously; more especially that of our countryman, whose nomination was marked by repeated *vivas*, both from the assembly and the soldiers and inhabitants, collected in great numbers to witness the proceedings. With respect to the Count, he is called on to assume the Government, under the title of *Kivernitis*, synonymous to Director-General, that of President having become hateful to all parties, from the conduct of those who have hitherto held it. The period of his continuing in office, is fixed at seven years. He is of course to be assisted by Ministers, for the various departments as in other countries. It has been decided in this day's meeting, that a Commission of Three is to conduct the affairs of Greece until the Count's arrival. It is needless to add, that no time will be lost in forwarding the invitation, and considering the peculiarity of their situation, the Representatives of the people confidently hope, that no obstacle may be opposed to his coming.

Sir Richard Church is named Generalissimo. He

has conferred frequently with Lord Cochrane, and there is no doubt of the most cordial co-operation between them. It is expected that the General will come here early to-morrow morning, to go through the same ceremony as that of the Admiral. This done, both intend proceeding to the camp of Kariaskaki before Athens, to concert with him for the deliverance of the Acropolis, still closely pressed by the Seraskier Kiutahi. Although the actual resources of Greece are very scanty, it is expected that a new and vigorous impulse will be given to the war. Indeed, the effect already produced by the new arrangements is such as to excite the most sanguine hopes as to the future. I should add, that after having conferred with Kariaskaki, the General's head-quarters will be fixed at Megara, where the Suliotes, under Kitzo Zavella, have been assembled for some days; other reinforcements are arriving daily from the Morea; so that we no longer despair of the Acropolis. All eyes are naturally turned towards this point. Should Kiutahi be dislodged, the General in Chief will, of course, turn his attention to Ibraham Pacha, who still continues inactive at Modon. All the naval islanders are busily occupied in preparing their ships, and a respectable force will soon be ready.

You will be glad to hear that the most perfect

unanimity prevails between General Church and Lord Cochrane. They meet frequently and seem determined to co-operate in all things.—His Lordship, though naturally disappointed at finding such a dearth of resources, is full of his characteristic energy and enterprise, and I am convinced that he will do his utmost to retrieve the errors of the past. His urbanity of manners and good humoured sallies, have already won the hearts of the Greeks.

The Porte has made some preparations for the campaign; but they are by no means formidable. A squadron of frigates and brigs has been sent down to the Dardenelles; and it is said, that six thousand of the newly organised troops are to be embarked. It is hoped, however, that the armament will not sail until a decisive blow is struck before Athens. No very material progress has been made in the mediation at Constantinople. When the Ambassadors expected a reply to their first note, the Reis Effendi was removed. We understand that the new Minister had promised an answer of some kind early in the present month. The Ambassadors only waited for it, in order to adopt such other steps as their instructions might justify or render necessary. Without pretending to divine what the reply of the Sultan may be, the Greeks are now so confident of success, that they would infinitely

rather hear of the mediation being rejected. It is hoped, however, that the Cabinets, and particularly our own, will have resolved to put an end to a contest, which is not less disgraceful to the age, than offensive to humanity. It is surely high time that a war, conducted upon such barbarous principles, and in which all the rules of civilized nations are set at defiance, should end! At all events, let us hope that the Ministers of England will not lose so fine an opportunity of making themselves popular throughout Europe, and in doing so, of rendering an incalculable service to civilization.

P. S. Trœzene, now Damala, is built on the declivity of the mountain range which covers nearly the whole face of the Argolis, and commands a glorious view of the adjacent plain as far as Poros, to the South, and far up the Gulph in the opposite direction, having Methana and Egina in front. From the situation of the ruins, which are numerous, it is evident the ancient city must have stood on the plain below the present town. This tract, of which scarcely a fourth part is cultivated, might easily become one of the most productive regions in the Peloponnesus. Besides some crops of corn which are very forward now, its lemon groves have long been celebrated throughout the Levant.

I have visited Methana since my arrival here, for the double purpose of seeing the place and viewing the spot which contains the remains of the young Count Gamba, who died at a neighbouring village, during the winter, from the effects of a fever. Methana is a small neck of land, which forms the connecting link between the famous promontory of that name, and the district of Trœzene. The French Colonel Favier, who considered it as an eligible spot for his depot and head quarters, has taken great pains to fortify this spot—and the place is now tolerably well defended. Poor Gamba's remains, are deposited in one of the batteries. He died deeply regretted by all who knew him.

The foundations and a part of the walls, which probably defended Methana, when the Athenians took refuge there and at this place, from the fury of their Persian invaders, are still seen on each side of the works newly thrown up.

LETTER XIII.

Poros, April 17th, 1827.

My letter of the 14th will have informed you of various events, which cannot fail to interest the friends of Greece in England. As it is hoped the change which has taken place in the aspect of affairs, may lead to important advantages, I feel that the task I have undertaken would be incomplete, were I to omit putting you in possession of such further occurrences as may be calculated to keep up a regular chain of information. I am now enabled to inform you, that the nomination of Sir Richard Church to be Generalissimo of all the land forces, was followed by the ceremony of his swearing fidelity to the cause he has espoused, on the 15th instant. By a happy coincidence, this took place on the Easter Sunday of the Greeks, a day of indiscribable hilarity and rejoicing in this country.* I believe I have before

* I doubt whether there is any country in the world, where a festival is celebrated with so much enthusiasm as the Easter of

told you that this place, the ancient Calaurea, is situated on an island which is only divided from the Morea by a narrow strait, forming one of the finest harbours in Europe. Owing to the scantiness of accommodation at Damala, the modern name of Trœzene, many of their Deputies, and all the Phillelenes have taken up their

the Greeks. And as it takes place during the finest portion of the year, a serene sky and genial sun generally heighten the pleasure of the scene to strangers. The poorest peasant in Greece, would almost rather forego food for a month, than be without his roasted lamb on Easter Sunday. Accordingly, you cannot walk a step either in a town or the country, without seeing groups busily occupied either in slaughtering victims, or preparing them before a large wood fire, as in the days of Homer.—See the Proces minutely described in the second book of the Iliad.—The previous time on those days is devoted to other preparations, such as baking unleavened bread, making sweet meats, and boiling eggs, which being dyed red, are distributed to friends and visitors.

The first care of the Greeks on Easter day, is of course to visit the churches, which are thrown open soon after midnight, and continue thronged for several hours.—The morning visits commence at day light, and also occupy many hours. It is an invariable custom on those occasions for the master of the house to kiss each visitor. His wife and daughters then serve coffee and pipes.

One of the most inconvenient parts of this festival to foreigners, is derived from the predilection the Greeks have for firing off their small arms, which is repeated throughout the day. This habit is so inveterate, that every effort to prevent it, has proved abortive. The consequence is, that besides a very fair chance of being shot as you walk along the streets, there is an immense quantity of ammunition thrown away. I should observe, that the ships are always decorated on this occasion, and continue to fire salutes the whole day.

abode here. A letter was addressed to the General by the President of Congress, Sessini, informing him that the Assembly would meet to receive his Excellency next day at noon. The road from this place to Trœzene runs through a fertile plain covered with lemon groves, olive trees, and corn fields. The ride is rendered exceedingly picturesque by a lofty range of mountains rising on the left, and a charming view of the sea and coast toward Epidaurus in front. General Church set out at an early hour, accompanied by several friends, Greek and English. He was dressed in a rich Albanian dress, the uniform of the Greek regiment he formerly organized and commanded in the Ionian islands. Nothing can be more picturesque than this costume: its effect was heightened in the present instance, by a number of brilliant military orders received from various European sovereigns. On entering Trœzene, the General was received by a guard of honour under the celebrated Niketas, who had formerly been a captain in his regiment. All the population came out and covered the terrace of the houses, while the road leading up to the residence of Colocotroni, was lined with the soldiery and inhabitants. After reposing for a short time, the General, accompanied by many of his old companions in arms, descended to the lemon grove, where the Congress assembles.—Besides the whole of the Deputies, there

was an Archbishop and several ecclesiastical dignitaries dressed in their canonicals, and with the usual symbols placed before them, seated in the centre of the assembly, close to the President. A seat being provided for the General, on the right, the ceremony commenced. After reciting a prayer of supplication and thanksgiving, customary at Easter, *Te Deum* was sung. The Archbishop then proceeded to administer the oath of fidelity and allegiance to the Three Members of the Commission, named by Congress, to conduct the affairs of the Executive, until the arrival of Count Capodistrias. This was followed by an address on the part of the Commission, returning thanks for the honour conferred on them by the National Congress, and expressing a determination to act with zeal and impartiality in the discharge of their duties. The General in Chief was next sworn. The oath implied that he would conduct the affairs of the army with equity and justice, be true to the interests of Greece, and rigidly obey the orders of the Congress and Government. As in Lord Cochrane's case, the General merely was sworn on his sword. His address to the assembly was concise, and to the purpose. Having adverted to his former anxiety to see Greece freed from the yoke of barbarism, and applauded the constancy with which the unexampled struggle had been followed up, amidst innumerable obstacles, he assured the meeting, that there

was only another day of his life which he could be induced to regard as happier than the one on which he now addressed it—that on which the independance of Greece should be established by the valour of her sons, and recognised by all the Powers of Europe! The General concluded by alluding to the dissensions which had unhappily retarded the progress and success of the cause, by expressing a hope, that all those who heard him, and indeed every Greek, would henceforth regard him as their brother and friend. This address was received with acclamation both in the Assembly and by a large concourse of the soldiery and people collected without the walls. On quitting the Congress, the General again retired to Colocotroni's quarters, where he was visited by all the Deputies and Military leaders at Trœzene. His Excellency returned here in the evening, attended by a numerous cavalcade, and was greeted as he came along by the peasantry, who came out of their cottages for the purpose.

As it had been previously arranged that there should not be a moment lost in attempting the relief of Athens, the General has been incessantly occupied in giving orders and making arrangements for all the disposable force to march, until this afternoon, when he embarked with Lord Cochrane for Salamis. The two leaders are to have an interview with Kariaskaki in his camp, in

order to devise the best mode of attacking Kiutahi; after which, the head quarters will be established at Megara. To this point all the troops are directing their march: so that it is expected, a reserve of five thousand men will be assembled there in a few days. With this force, and the corps under Kariaskaki, a confident hope is entertained that Athens will be delivered in the course of a very short time.

With respect to the Commission of Government, you will be able to form some idea of the public feeling concerning all those who had formerly filled places in the administration of affairs, when I inform you, that it was determined by the Congress to select the present Commission from the second class of citizens, and to exclude every individual who had been a member of any former government since the beginning of the contest. When this resolution is contrasted with that of confiding the direction of affairs to foreign hands, it is impossible not to admit, that the great mass of the people, including their representatives, feel sincerely anxious to correct the abuses which have been so injurious to the cause, as well as to bring it to a fortunate conclusion.

Should the projected operations against the Turkish force before Athens be crowned with success, there is but little reason to fear the happiest results in other quarters. I need scarcely say, that the attention of

General Church, is to be directed towards the military organization. He has already presented the draft of a decree, providing for this object, and also securing proportionate rewards to the soldiery at the conclusion of the war. This decree is to be taken into immediate consideration by the Congress, and cannot fail to produce a most salutary effect.

Another measure of the General in Chief, proves his anxiety to render the services of all the foreign officers in Greece, available at the present moment. He has issued a general order, inviting them to continue their efforts in favour of the cause, and Colonel Gordon has been among the first to accept the invitation, though his presence is pressingly required in Scotland. The gallant Colonel has, however, given up the idea of quitting Greece till an effort is made to save the Acropolis; and will sail in a few days for the purpose of assuming the command of all the artillery, with the rank of General.* Count Porro, who has eminently distin-

* I have already had frequent occasion to notice the important services rendered to Greece by Colonel Gordon. Having proceeded there in the spring of 1826, he continued to take an active part in sending supplies to the Government till the period of his undertaking the expedition to the Phalerum, and which was conducted in a manner that does infinite credit to the gallantry and judgment of the leader.

Although circumstances connected with the gallant Colonel's extensive concerns in Scotland, have rendered his absence neces-

guished himself during the last two years, continues to fulfil the arduous duties of Intendant General, or Commissary in Chief. Indeed there is little doubt, but all parties will cheerfully concur in any measure, having the relief of Athens for its object. Grant that our hopes on this interesting subject, may be realized!

P. S.—The General in Chief is accompanied by Colonels O'Fallen and Payne, two officers already highly distinguished in the British army. The first is to have the direction of the Greek cavalry; and the second, to superintend the Engineer department, both branches which have been hitherto sadly neglected or overlooked. My valued friend George Lee has offered his services to the General as Secretary; and from his thorough knowledge not only of the Romaic, but indeed of most of the modern languages, I feel assured he will be a valuable acquisition to his Excellency.

sary for some time, I have no doubt of his visiting the classic ground again, and affording the Greeks that aid which he is so capable of giving.—He has, in fact, too generous a mind, and entertains too enlarged a view of the important consequences which depend on the struggle, to allow his feeling in favour of a great cause, to be effected by the errors or follies of a few individuals. The manner in which Colonel Gordon's services were appreciated by the nation at large, will be best seen in the flattering written testimonies transmitted to him a short time before his departure for the Ionian islands; and of which translations will be found among the official documents.

LETTER XIV.

Poros, April 20th, 1827.

BEING on the point of setting off to watch the progress of events before Athens, I shall endeavour, however imperfectly, to redeem my pledge by offering you such detached remarks on manners and customs, observed during my present visit to this country; as may enable you to trace their analogy with those of the former inhabitants of the soil: while they may not be altogether without their use, in helping you to form an estimate of the general character of the modern Greeks.

I have already said, this is the ancient Calaurea, celebrated for its naval power in the best days of Athens; and that its Temple, dedicated to Neptune, of which the fragments are still visible, was among the most renowned of its age.* Many fine specimens of sculpture

* Although Poros is an island of considerable extent, being about forty miles in circumference, with a population of ten thousand souls, it is not very productive, being chiefly covered with

have been discovered here, and there are numerous inscriptions to be seen in various parts of the town; some of them, highly illustrative of its former condition. Among the modern customs of the Calaureans, or

wood. There are several spots, however, in a high state of cultivation, and its lemons are of an excellent quality. The town rises in an amphitheatric form on the side next to the Morea, separated by a channel which is not more than three hundred yards across in its narrowest part. Here, the passage has from want of attention in cleansing it, become too shallow for large ships; otherwise the Port, which extends nearly six miles towards the North and is perfectly safe in all winds, would have the advantage of a second entrance, thus rendering it by far the finest in Greece.

The Poreotes are a very laborious people, and have an ample field for their industry in the extensive lemon groves, vineyards and corn grounds, on the plain of Troezene, which forms the Western boundary of their fine Port. They are also very expert seamen, and have a number of vessels employed in the coasting trade of the Continent and Archipelago. The wine made near this place, is of an excellent quality.

There is a magnificent Convent very finely situated in a small bay South of the town, and to which the foreign travellers, now here, make frequent excursions. My first visit to this charming spot was made in company with General Church, a few days previous to his nomination. Having refreshed ourselves at the Convent, where our reception was most hospitable, we ascended by a winding path, and under the shade of lemon trees bending with the weight of their fruit, which filled the air with the most fragrant odours. After a fatiguing walk of an hour, we reached the site of the celebrated Temple of Neptune, in which the Prince of Grecian Orators, is said to have breathed his last. The foundations alone of this edifice remain: but their extent proves it to have been on a grand scale. The materials which are thickly scattered about, after having furnished nearly all those of the modern town, are of

Poreotes, there is one which has struck me the more, since it is altogether peculiar to themselves and the people of Trœzene. In addition to the usual mournful

a dark granite. Among various fragments bearing parts of inscriptions, we found a large block so thickly covered, that the General determined to place it in such a position, that future travellers might be able to decypher the contents, however unconnected. This we effected after nearly two hours hard labour, so that the letters may now be read with great facility. They are, however, not sufficiently numerous to throw any light on the inscription of which they once formed a part. In other respects, the fatigue attending our excursion, were amply compensated by a grand view of the Gulf with its numerous islands and promontories up to the Isthmus of Corinth. By the aid of our glasses, we plainly saw the Temple of Jupiter at Egina, as well as the Acropolis of Athens. We could even descry the Turkish positions, and hear the distant sound of guns which the Greeks were firing at the enemy from the heights of the Phalerum.

The following lines illustrative of the former power of this island, are a literal translation of an inscription I copied from a small slip which is placed over a little Greek chapel in the suburbs of the town; and close to the cemetery in which I have had occasion to observe a peculiarity with respect to mourning for the dead, not seen in any other part of Greece. The translation is as follows:— "FREEDOM FROM IMPOST [IS GRANTED] TO THE SYPHNIANS IN CALAUREA ACCORDING TO THE STATUTES TRANSMITTED TO THEM BY THEIR ANCESTORS. IN THE TIME OF THEOPHEIDEUS THE TREASURER IT WAS DECREED BY THE CITY OF THE CALAUREANS THAT A TESTIMONY OF ESTEEM SHOULD BE GRANTED TO THE CITY OF THE SYPHNIANS ON ACCOUNT OF ITS FRIENDSHIP FOR THE CITY OF CALAUREA."

The above inscription is likely to appear in a very extensive collection made by a young Athenian, Costantino Pittachus, who intends giving them to the public.

rites and ceremonies performed for the dead, each grave is carefully covered with stones and morter, having a compartment raised at the head, sufficiently large to contain a lamp. In this, the parents and relatives of the deceased, place a light on the eve of every great festival, or fast day, and devote some hours to prayer and meditation, over the ashes of their departed kindred. I have frequently watched this truly touching ceremony, which is rendered still more so, from the conviction, that among a rude and uneducated people, it cannot be the result of false grief, or that affectation which is so apparent in the mourning of more civilized countries.

The mourning and lamentations which take place in every other part of Greece, when life is extinct, is also observed here with very little variation. The parents, relatives and friends of the deceased hurry to the scene of sorrow, and pour out their grief in loud cries, while the virtues of the deceased, when living, resound from many voices. After some hours are devoted to the first ebulitions of grief, it is customary to hand round plates of boiled wheat mixed with raisins, almonds and various sweet meats.* The burial always takes place in

*There is a striking analogy between these panegyrics on the dead, and distribution of refreshments, and the Wakes of

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less than twenty-four hours after death; the body being wrapped up in a shroud, is borne to the grave, preceded by a Papas and several attendants, one of whom bears a crucifix before him. The funeral train, if the deceased be a female, or an unmarried person of the other sex, generally consists of women, who alternately utter loud cries as they proceed, and when the body is committed to its mother earth, they all join the Priest in a solemn hymn, after which a funeral service is read. One day during my visit to Epidaurus, and while leaning against the little white washed church lately thrown up close to the Port, watching the vessels sailing out, or coming from Egina, my ears were struck by one of these funeral dirges, and on turning round the corner, I perceived a great crowd, principally women and young children standing round a new made grave, which had just received its eternal tenant. Approaching respectfully towards the spot, I looked on till the conclusion of the ceremony. When the chaunting and prayers were over, and the grave had been covered in, a venerable old woman, neatly dressed and with silvery locks profusely flowing over her shoulders advanced to where I stood,

Ireland. But it stops here. The whiskey bottle does not circulate in Greece, nor as in the "Emerald Isle," do the mourners ever end by breaking each other's heads!

and with the greatest simplicity, presented a dish with the usual ingredients, as a matter of course, without seeming to make the smallest distinction as to my European costume. Having both from inclination and good manners, accepted the kind offering, she had scarcely retired, when the Papas held a crucifix so close to my lips, that if even I had entertained any previous prejudices on the subject, I could not do less than kiss the symbol of Christianity. This formula having been gone through by all present, the whole party retraced their steps to the village, with a degree of solemnity and decorum which formed a striking contrast with what I have seen in other countries.

With respect to the mourning observed after death, widows wear black for forty days, during which they seldom appear in public, and are considered as indifferent to the loss they have sustained, if their cries and lamentations are not frequently renewed during this period. It is not decorous in either sex to marry again before the expiration of a twelvemonth, as in the rest of Europe.

Should Greece ever regain her rank among nations, the rules and practices with regard to marriage cannot fail to exercise an important moral influence on the character of the people. Even in the degrading slavery to which the Greeks have been exposed for so many

centuries, they have had a most beneficial effect, in preserving that self love and pride of nationality, without which, her great struggle for freedom might never have taken place.

The system of betrothing females at the early age of five and six years, and the rule by which no circumstance short of death itself, admits of either party receding from their engagement, operates at once as a powerful moral check on the passions; and equally so in binding families together in bonds of strict union. Among the higher classes, marriages are generally arranged between the parents: but unlike the etiquette of more civilized countries, it is by no means unusual or *outré* for the mother of the infant, or adult, to make the first overtures. These are communicated through certain old duennas, who act as the envoys on such occasions. When the preliminaries are settled, articles are drawn out, specifying the dowry and time of entering into the holy bands. This done, the Bridegroom sends a lamb to his intended, who makes a similar offering to him; he sometimes adds a silver distaff: he is henceforth allowed to visit her, and is considered in all respects, as one of the family. At a marriage which I lately witnessed in humble life, at Napoli de Romania, the chief part of the ceremony which excited my curiosity, was that of the couple joining hands and going

round the Priest three times, after which they receive the nuptual benediction. The lower and middling classes generally proceed to the Church in triumph, preceded by bands of music and dancers, who often imitate the gesticulations said to have been practised in the saturnalia of former days. They return home in the same order, and the greatest festivity prevails for several days.

I had the satisfaction of being present at some of the festivities, which followed the marriage of my excellent friend Anastasius Londo, a few weeks ago, at Napoli. The effect of this union has been neither more or less, than that of putting an end to a family feud which has been productive of great mischief to both parties, and not been a little injurious to their country. For a whole week, my friend's house was thrown open to all the *haut ton* of Napoli. The mornings were devoted to eating and drinking, and the evenings to music and dancing. Whenever the visitors were tired of tripping the "light fantastic toe," mercenaries, of both sexes, hired for the occasion, came forward and performed some dances of a somewhat less unsophisticated nature than the Pyrrhic and Nuptial minuet.* You will allow that although this mode of passing the honey-

* This is a most graceful dance: it has been described by several travellers as the *Romaika*, or *Cretan*, alluded to in the XVIII. book of the ILIAD.

moon may have its inconveniences, it is more entitled to the appellation of social, than that which devotes a new couple to a solitude of three weeks, or a month, in our part of the world.

There is another practice connected with Marriage, in high life here, that deserves particular notice, if it does not merit imitation. Whenever any man makes what our fortune hunters term a "good hit," he is expected to make liberal presents to his less favoured friends; nay, he cannot refuse to give pecuniary aid to any old acquaintance who happens to be in distress, without a violation of what long custom has converted into a species of law. My friend Londo had several calls of this kind, and did justice to all the applicants.

In speaking of the Marriage Ceremony, I should have observed, that both bridegroom and bride wear matrimonial wreaths, after the manner of the ancients; they also carry lighted wax tapers. Both these and the wreaths, which are composed of flowers of the most lasting hues, are to be seen entwined before the portrait of the Virgin and other relics, which every house and cottage in Greece contains. A lamp is constantly kept before the sacred emblems at night, and incense burnt before them in the morning and evening.

I have already had occasion to eulogise the domestic habits of the Greeks, and the admirable mode of bringing up children, more especially females. Additional

observation has only tended to confirm the statements and opinions contained in my former Volumes on this point. I will also repeat, with regard to the religious duties of this people, that however the tenets, or forms, of the Greek Church may have departed from the ordinances of primitive Christianity, there is no country in Europe in which its followers pay more strict attention to the rites now in practice. There are no less than four distinct fasts during the year, occupying nearly a third of it. Of these, Lent is of course the most rigidly observed. But there is a great deal of abstinence in the other three. Independently of the frequent attendance at places of public worship, I have never yet seen a Greek peasant, or soldier, who neglected his morning or evening orisons: and upon every occasion of sitting down to meals, if the fare only consisted of dry bread and spring water, grace is never omitted by any class. It is a curious fact, that like the Mahometans, the Greeks invariably turn their faces to the East during their morning prayers.* Auricular confession, though prescribed and practiced, is not by any means so dangerous an instrument in the hands of the Greek priesthood as it is in those of the clergy of another persuasion: but I regret to say it exists.

* It is also a settled rule to turn the head of oxen and other animals, about to be slaughtered, towards the same quarter.

Of omens and superstitions, the Greeks have their share in common with all the Christian communities of Europe, but you will be surprised to hear that they are fewer and in many instances less deep rooted here, than in more civilised countries. I have never for instance met a Greek who believed in the existence of apparitions, on the other hand, the howling of a dog in a particular way, will fill them with the most ominous apprehensions; and I am told that in some cases, these faithful companions of man, are destroyed in the hope of an end being thus put to the anticipated calamity. It is true, there are religious ceremonies for the repose of the dead, and some entertain a popular prejudice, that sinners, though buried, never mix with the earth, but remain above ground till the last day. As to a belief in ghosts and dreams, they are interdicted by the priesthood.

Neither fortune-telling, astrology or magic, find many believers in Greece: professors of the occult art existed before the Revolution, but they were always of the Mahometan persuasion. It is singular, that the seeing a serpent is considered as a fortunate omen, while nothing can be more ominous than the sight of a hare. Both the Greeks and Turks hold this timid animal in the greatest dread. One of Kariaskaki's captains lately

* The Tortoise which was sacred to Pan, as the Serpent was to Esculapius, is also an object of veneration among the modern Greeks.

told me, that on one occasion, while they were hotly engaged with a body of Turks, a hare happened to pass between them, upon which both parties instantly ceased firing at each other, and directed their musquets against the object of their superstitious terrors!

While at Egina I resided in a cottage about half a mile from the town, occupied by a native of the island. Having determined to add a small wing to the building, I was not only consulted as to the best point of erecting the additional room, but requested to be present at the ceremony of laying the first stone. Monday being fixed, for Tuesday is a most unlucky day in Greece,* I was called at six in the morning, and after the usual cup of coffee and pipe were served, the owner of the cottage and his barefooted wife informed me, that the masons had arrived, and only waited my presence to commence their work. On going outside the door, I found they had already prepared an opening for the foundation, and that piles of stones and morter, were ranged on each side. Instead, however, of a trowel, the master stood with a knife in his hand; and we had no sooner exchanged the usual compliments of the morning, than one of the workmen took a Cock from a

* No Greek will undertake any thing of importance, or from which he hopes for success on a Tuesday; nor will the Captain of a ship sail, if he can possibly avoid it on this maladictory day. The absurd prejudice has, I am told, been carried so far, that some persons will not even allow themselves to be shaved on Tuesday!

basket that stood near us, and handed it to his superior, upon which the latter cut off its head, and strewed the blood all over the foundation: this strange proceeding was accompanied by a short prayer, expressing a hope that the new structure would be secure and prosper. He next placed a few pieces of money at the outer extremity of the hollow space, and forthwith commenced his work. On enquiry, I found that this practice is universal throughout Greece, and that, in some places, it is usual to sacrifice an ox when the proposed building is on a large scale, and the projectors can afford the expence. It is needless to add, that these customs are derived from the highest antiquity, and closely connected with esculapian sacrifices of other days. *

Although, as I have stated in another place, there is a sad paucity of elegant amusement in Greece, and that while no theatre is open to receive the votaries of idleness or pleasure, the "melody of sweet sounds" in which the ancient Greeks excelled beyond all other nations, is lost to their descendents; still, it would be difficult to find a people possessing a greater share of natural gaiety, or more devoted to the pursuit of those simple pleasures which are within their reach. As to the song and dance, such as they are, it is impossible to take a morning or evening walk, without hearing the hills and vallies resound with the former, or seeing

* The Cock sacrificed to Esculapius by Socrates, after he swallowed the hemlock, will here occur to the reader.

numerous groups either occupied in dancing the favorite Pyrrhic, or engaged in some manly sport. * When you travel by land or water, those who accompany you, whether as guides or companions, seldom cease to salute your ears the whole time with songs in which "fierce war and faithful love" are sung by turns. As might be expected, those of a warlike cast predominate of late, so that you seldom hear a song now, without perceiving the names of the most distinguished Capitani introduced. It is a singular fact, that these boisterous and uncouth airs, without a particle of harmony or musical science, should yet improve on the ear of an European, accustomed to the melodies of Mozart, Paer, or Rossini, until at length, he even hears them with satisfaction! This may be attributed in no small degree, to the inexpressible glee with which a party of soldiers, or peasants, will commence and go through one of their national songs. It is not indeed too much to say, that these rude poetical compositions, which are even in the mouths of the young children, have had a wonderful effect in maintaining the energy and spirit so necessary for completing the great work of regeneration.

I have, on more than one occasion, dwelt on the activity, industry, and extraordinary patience under priva-

* Among these the Discus is one of the most common. Leaping and Wrestling are also prevalent.

tions and fatigue, which distinguish the modern Greeks, above all other people among whom I have travelled. If I revert to the subject now, it is for the purpose of stating, that my former opinions have been fully confirmed by all I have seen during my present visit. Wherever the wayward fate of a Greek community leads them, it is astonishing to perceive with what rapidity huts are raised,* and looms fixed: and how soon they appear to have surmounted all the apparently unconquerable difficulties of their situation. Nor can any thing be more

* The following fact will seem to convince the knights of lath and plaster, who are extending our Metropolis with such frightful rapidity, that they have some formidable rivals in Greece. During my stay at Hermione, I was one night awoke soon after midnight by a violent noise, now and then broken by one of those songs usually sung by the Greek peasantry. Finding it continue to my great annoyance, I got up and went to the window, but it being extremely dark, all I could see was several lights close to the shore and human figures passing to and fro, but without the possibility of distinguishing what they were about. I therefore returned to my matress, with a determination, however, to ascertain the cause of the disturbance whenever the light of day admitted of seeing objects somewhat clearer. Accordingly, the sun had scarcely tinged the summits of Hydra over which it rose, than I once more repaired to the window. Judge of my surprise, on seeing scaffolds which had not only been erected during the night, but a number of masons, busily occupied upon the walls of a new house, of which several feet were already above the ground! On farther inquiry, I found that the Builder, having engaged to complete his job within a given day, discovered that the only way of fulfilling the terms of his contract, was by working during the night, and to the light of torches!

interesting than to observe the ease and alacrity, with which each member of a family, proceeds to his respective task: no matter how opulent they may have formerly been. Among the strange mutations to which this sanguinary and heart-rending contest has given rise, how often have I seen women, who were known to have inhabited palaces, and enjoyed every luxury before the Revolution, either washing at a brook, drawing water, or working at the hand mill, which generally forms an article of cottage furniture in Greece;* and not unfrequently, as very recently near Napoli di Romania, bearing a heavy faggot, which had been hewn down with their own hands! The interest excited by such scenes, have not been diminished, by the fact, of many of these victims of calamity, being still clothed in the furred and embroidered robe, though faded and torn, which added to their grace and beauty in the hour of prosperity!

With respect to the sufferings and privations of the Greek people, ever since the commencement of the struggle; if not authenticated by numberless facts and incontestible witnesses, they might well be doubted by contemporaries, and altogether discredited by posterity. Will it be thought credible in future times, that at least one half of the Greek population of the Morea and Rome-

* This Mill which is alluded to in the old Testament, is peculiar to the coasts of Barbary as well as Greece.

lia, were driven from their homes, and condemned to wander about, living in the open air, or in caves, and frequently reduced to seek existence by picking up the herbs of the field, for a period of six years? That irregular and undisciplined bands of armed men, for the most part without shoes or great coats, and often without bread for whole weeks, could have been kept together during the rigours of winter? That such has been the fate of a great portion of the Greek women and children, and of nearly all the armed population, I call upon the detractors of this unfortunate people and their cause to controvert!

I will only add to this incontrovertible picture of human suffering, that under all the circumstances of the case, there has been infinitely less of personal violence and anarchy, than any reasonable observer of what the history of every other people furnishes, might have anticipated. It is a well known fact, that those plunderings and depredations which were so frequent throughout the Morea and Continental Greece, previous to the Revolution, ceased at its commencement, and have never been renewed.* It is true, the cause has been tarnish-

* During the frequent journies made by English travellers through all parts of the Morea, Attica and Western Greece, I have not heard a single instance of any insult being offered to them, much less of violence or robbery.

ed by the number and atrocity of the Piracies which have unhappily prevailed. But when it is considered, that the wives and children of men, who had hitherto been accustomed to live in comparative luxury, were reduced to a state bordering on starvation, is it to be wondered at, that these excesses should be committed when the facilities were so great? And let me ask, whether the early history of every maratime state, has not been disgraced by still greater and much longer protracted excesses?

Without attempting to extenuate, much less justify the vices of the Greeks, vices which belong more or less to the most civilized people, and are here the inevitable result of a slavery as galling as it was degrading; I will boldly maintain, from the positive qualities which even their enemies cannot deny them, they would not fail, under wise laws and good government, becoming a great and virtuous people. That their struggle, sealed as it has been by endless sufferings and the blood of innumerable martyrs, may lead to this desideratum, dear alike to humanity and freedom, must be the anxious wish of every man, whose heart glows with benevolence, and who feels zealous for the dignity of human nature!

LETTER XV.

Trœzene, May 2nd, 1827.

I HAVE just returned here, after a visit to Salamis, Megara, and the camp of the Piræus; but before I relate the occurrences in those places, it may be as well to allude to the contents of my last, despatched from this on the 14th ultimo, and which there is reason to fear has been prevented from reaching the Ionian islands, in consequence of the army of Ibrahim Pacha having occupied the coast of the Morea, opposite to Zante. The principal object of the letter in question, was to inform you of the nomination of Lord Cochrane and General Church to command the Navy and Army of Greece; and the calling in of Count Capodistrias, as Civil Governor of the Confederacy. I also gave you an account of the ceremony of swearing fidelity to the Laws and Government, by Lord Cochrane. General Church went through a similar one on the 15th, and in two days after he embarked with his Lordship, for the purpose of reconnoitring the positions of the Seraskier before Athens, from

the heights of the Phalerum, which, as you already know, has been occupied for some time by the Greeks under Colonel Gordon. Being anxious to witness all that was about to take place for the relief of the Acropolis, I proceeded to Ambelachi, the Eastern port of Salamis, close to which the celebrated naval action between the Persians and Athenians was fought. On reaching that place, I found that the General in Chief had left Lord Cochrane at the Phalerum, and established his head quarters on the shore near Megara, in order to collect reinforcements there. After having viewed the extensive foundations scattered about Ambelachi, and examined its fine harbour, the only remains of its ancient grandeur, I determined to proceed to the head quarters, which I reached on the evening of the 22nd, after a delightful sail through the strait which separates Salamis from Attica. Besides a most picturesque range of hills and mountains on each side, the fertile plain of Eleusis, and the ruins of that once celebrated spot, are seen on the right, and add greatly to the interest of the scene. I found the General busily occupied in preparing for future operations. Several corps had arrived from Salamis and the Peloponnesus; others were expected, and he only waited their arrival to push on towards the camp of Karaiskaki, lately established at Port Phoron.

Megara is finely situated, five miles from the coast, on an eminence at the Western extremity of its magnificent plain—one of the most prolific in Attica. Although it contained a population of fifteen thousand souls previous to the contest, it is now entirely deserted, and presents a scene of mournful desolation. Numerous ruins and fragments of columns and statues attest the former splendour of Megara. The view from the town over the plain, towards Salamis on the South, the Acrocorinthus and Egean, terminating in the mountainous range of the Argolis to the West, is exceedingly beautiful. The late inhabitants of Megara, and indeed those of Livadia and Attica, are scattered about the Morea, Salamis, and Egina. I need scarcely add, that they are suffering from the double horror of poverty and exile.

Having returned to Ambelachi on the 24th, and heard that Lord Cochrane was at Port Phoron, I crossed over, and arrived in time to accompany his Lordship to the camp of Kariaskaki. The Greek Chief was posted on a hill close to the shore, which had been fortified in the rude way usually adopted between the Turks and Greeks —that is to say, by throwing up a small rampart of stones, about three feet high, round the highest declivity. This is called a tambouria, and is at once the grand mode of attack, as well as of defence, between the contending parties. We found Kariaskaki in a tent (one

of those taken at Aracova). He was surrounded by a number of minor Chiefs, and all the space outside was crowded with palicari, or, in other words, the soldiery. After coffee had been served, Lord Cochrane had a private conference with the Greek leader. I have reason to think, that the object of his Lordship's visit was neither more or less than to represent the deplorable state of the garrison of the Acropolis, and urge the necessity of making an immediate effort for its relief. I should observe, that in a previous interview, when his Lordship and General Church were present, a beautiful blue silk standard, bearing the emblem of an owl grasping a crescent, was given to the army. This appropriate offering is said to have been prepared and embroidered by the ladies of Paris. Before Lord Cochrane took his leave, he received the most positive assurances from Karaiskaki of his readiness to advance, merely pointing out the facility which the operations of the army would receive, if certain posts occupied by the Turks, near the Piræus could be carried; as the co-operation of the naval force would be extremely useful in accomplishing this object, the Admiral took immediate steps for performing his part of the projected movement.

The necessity of my entering into the details of what took place up to the 29th, the day of my departure, is superseded by my having been fortunate enough to ob-

tain copies of the two first military reports, addressed to the Administrative Commission by the General in Chief.* With respect to the catastrophe related in the second, I need scarcely say that, notwithstanding the various circumstances connected with the merciless nature of this dreadful struggle, which rendered it in some degree inevitable, the act excited a sentiment of the deepest indignation in the breasts of all the Philhellenes who were present: without dwelling on a subject which cannot be contemplated without horror, I shall content myself with calling your attention to it, as another of those numerous atrocities which have marked the progress of this sanguinary contest, and in which both parties have been equally implicated, that loudly calls for the mediation which has been so unhappily protracted. It is surely high time, that civilized Europe should be spared the pangs which arise from such frequent violations of all that men are taught to regard, as constituting moderation and justice. Such, in fact, is the rooted animosity which prevails between Greek and Turk, that the war is naturally one of extermination. Neither party ever imagining that they are in any manner bound to observe the terms of a treaty or capitulation, however sacred.

* These will be found among the official documents.

In perusing the General's second report, you will perceive he alludes to the excesses of the Turks. I am enabled to confirm the truth of his assertion, with the additional fact of the Arab troops under Ibrahim Pacha having conveyed some thousands of women and children to Modon as slaves. The greatest cruelties are known to be daily exercised, on others of the Greek peasantry who have fallen into their hands. There is also another fact connected with the affair of Saint Spiridion which deserves notice. Lord Cochrane, being desirous of saving the Turks from the total destruction with which they seemed to be threatened by the fire from his squadron, caused the firing to cease, and sent a flag of truce under the walls of the Convent on the second day of the attack. No sooner, however, had the boat approached within a few yards, and Mr. Masson, his Lordship's Secretary, commenced a parley, than, instead of replying, the Turks concealed behind the walls fired a volley of musketry into her, by which one of the crew was killed. Nor was it without the utmost difficulty the rest were enabled to effect a retreat. But the truth is, similar acts on the part of the Turks are constantly recurring.

With respect to the fate of the Acropolis, it is, as you may well suppose, an object of the greatest anxiety and solicitude. As stated in former letters, the gar-

rison (consisting of about a thousand combatants, besides an equal number of wounded, and women and children) continue in great want of every necessary of life, except wheat, of which there is still a supply of some weeks. What with their privations, and an apprehension that the Turks may receive such additional reinforcement as would preclude the hope of being relieved, the Greek leader Grissioti, as well as Colonel Favier, who is also shut up within the walls, manifests the greatest impatience to come out. For this purpose, they have sent frequent messages to Karaiskaki, entreating that he would make an effort to cover their retreat to the Phalerum; and it is in order to comply with this wish that all the present operations are directed—for, so strongly are the Turks posted, and so inadequate the means of attack possessed by the Greeks, that it is very doubtful whether they can force the enemy into a general action, which could alone afford any certain chance of effectually delivering the Acropolis. Whatever may be the fate of this interesting point, it is but justice to say, that both Lord Cochrane and the General in Chief are devising every means within their reach, and making every possible exertion for its deliverance.

LETTER XVI.

Trœzene, May 4th, 1827.

I BELIEVE I omitted in my letter of the 14th to inform you, that it was in the contemplation of the Congress to name a Commission for conducting the Executive until the arrival of Count Capodistrias. This nomination took place on the 16th ult. The individuals composing the Commission are, George Mavromichali, son to the well-known Petrobey, Nicolo Marchi, an Ipsariot captain, and Januli Nakos, of Livadia. Those persons have been taken from the second class of citizens, in conformity to a resolution to exclude all those who have hitherto had any high office in the Government. This circumstance, a strong proof of the low estimation in which the civil leaders of the Aristocracy are held, and not the talents or popularity of the individuals in question, has alone led to their elevation. One of their first acts, on receiving the communication of the General in Chief relative to the transaction of the

28th, and his intention to resign in consequence, was, to address a letter to him, in which the conduct of the unruly soldiery was not only disclaimed, but reprehended in the strongest terms. The letter concluded with an earnest entreaty that the General would not deprive a whole nation of his valuable services, merely on account of the baseness or indiscretion of a few irritated palicari—men without education, and strangers to discipline. The Commission has just removed to Poros, for the greater convenience of forwarding the various naval and military preparations, which occupy their attention.

With respect to the Congress, its sittings are still continued, and will be prolonged for some days. With the exception of the great act of calling in foreign leaders, I candidly confess that this Third Assembly of the Greek Representatives has not been very highly distinguished, either for the wisdom or activity of its proceedings; but this may be fairly attributed to the extreme difficulty of inducing men to act in concert, after the violent disputes which lately divided the nation.*

While at the Piræus, we heard of some naval successes

* A revision of the Law of Epidaurus was made, and several articles modified; but as all that has been done in this way, will necessarily undergo still greater change; I have thought it needless to give the amended Charter a place in the present volume.

obtained by Captain Hastings, with the steam-vessel, and a small squadron of Hydriot and Ipsariot vessels. On landing at Poros a few days ago, I found that he had arrived there with five Turkish prizes, laden with provisions. On further inquiry, it appeared that a large armed brig and several merchant-vessels had been destroyed when these vessels were taken. This affair occurred at Volos, about a fortnight ago.* I have already told you that a Turkish squadron of twenty-eight sail, principally composed of frigates, corvettes, and brigs, are lying at the Dardanelles, and expected to sail every day. As there are no troops embarked, it is imagined that this division is merely destined to form a junction with the Egyptian fleet collected on the Western coast of the Peloponnesus. It does not appear that any very formidable preparations are making either at Constantinople or Alexandria. Ibrahim Pacha, after having ravaged and laid waste the whole country North of the Alpheus to Patras, and blocked up Micheli Sessini, in

* The perseverance with which Captain Hastings has made his Steam Vessel available with her numerous defects, and even rendered such important services to the Greek cause, is entitled to the highest praise. On the occasion alluded to, he destroyed a Turkish brig, of sixteen guns, by red hot shot. The first instance of the kind which has occurred since the application of steam to the purposes of war.—An event which is doubtless likely to produce an important revolution in the future mode of warfare between civilized nations.

Castel Tornese, is said to have halted in the first-named place, where some suppose he is preparing to march against the Acrocorinthus.

Having thus given you an account of the principal occurrences during the last three weeks, it is high time to conclude, and I do so in the hope of having more agreeable news to communicate before many days elapse.

LETTER XVII.

Poros, May 7th, 1827.

I HAD scarcely reached this place from Trœzene this morning, when I heard two pieces of information of considerable importance, but of which I am as yet unable to send you the details. It appears that the Greek army has lost one of its most distinguished and efficient leaders, in the person of Karaiskaki. He was wounded on the evening of the 5th, in attacking a Turkish tambouria, and died yesterday. This is a most serious loss at this moment. The second account relates to an attempt made by the General in Chief, at the head of 3000 men, to relieve the Acropolis, and to his having been forced to fall back and re-embark, in consequence of some reinforcements having reached the Turkish camp. Although this was not effected without considerable loss on the side of the Greeks, it is said to have cost the enemy most dearly both in cavalry and infantry.*

* The death of Kariaskaki at such a moment, was a most serious loss to Greece, since it appeared from all that occurred for

some days before, he had determined to co-operate very cordially with the General in Chief. The event was occasioned by his anxiety to cover the retreat of some Candiots recently arrived from Poros, and who had, somewhat injudiciously, attempted to carry a tambouria on the plain of Athens to the right of the Phalerum. On receiving the musket ball which caused his death, he was conveyed on board the Ipsariot schooner in which the General in Chief had come to the Piræus, and expired the next day, after having given his opinion of the best course to be pursued, with great coolness and presence of mind.

Kariaskaki was a Romelist and born in the neighbourhood of Messolonghi, where he greatly distinguished himself during the early part of the Revolution. Owing however to some circumstances which occurred there in 1824, and which led to a suspicion of his intriguing with the Turks, for giving up Vasiladi, he was, together with some other chiefs, sent to Anatolica for the purpose of being tried for treason.—The trial having been suspended, either because the local Government was too weak to carry it into effect, or that the proofs were insufficient, Kariaskaki came to Napoli di Romania, where I saw him in the month of August of the same year. Though still an object of general suspicion, he was considered as both clever and acute by most of his countrymen. This opinion was fully justified by his subsequent conduct.

In the summer of last year, when the incapacity of some and the dissensions of others, had almost laid Greece at the mercy of her enemies, Kariaskaki after repeated solicitations, was appointed General in Chief of the forces in Eastern and Western Greece, in both of which sections of the Confederacy, hostilities might be said to have ceased ever since the fall of Messolonghi. There were scarcely any soldiers in the field, and a total want of resources. It was under such disheartning auspices that the Romelist Chief set out from Napoli to assume his command, without having received a single dollar from the Provisional Government, or indeed any arms or ammunition. His cry having long been; "Give me the command, I ask nothing more." Having collected a few followers at Salamis, these were after much difficulty increased to a corps of about twelve hundred men, with whom he entered the field in

the latter part of November. His first operations were directed against a corps of Turkish troops which had advanced to Dobrena. In all the affairs which took place, the new General in Chief, was distinguished by the same cool and cautious system which marked his subsequent operations, and to which his successes were mainly attributed. Having succeeded in dislodging the enemy who retreated towards Salona, Kariaskaki hastened forward, and by forced marches, as well as traversing the almost inaccessible crags of Mount Parnassus, overtook and surrounded the Turks in the valley of Aracova. Here a rigorous blockade was immediately commenced, and notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, for the mountains had been for some weeks covered with snow, the most scanty clothing, as, many of the soldiers were without shoes or capotes, not to mention a scarcity of provisions nearly amounting to famine, it was continued amidst unexampled privations and sufferings for several days, until the general attack which ended in the total destruction of the Turkish corps. This took place on the 6th of December, and considering the difficulties of every kind, with which the Greeks had to contend, it is justly regarded as the most brilliant exploit of the war.

But the merit of Kariaskaki was not confined to creating an army without any apparent resources, and in defeating an enemy far superior in numbers. Besides making himself beloved by the inferior chiefs and soldiery, he had made greater approaches to introducing order and regularity among the Greeks, than any other leader who had gone before him. One of his arrangements is entitled to the very highest praise, and may serve as a specimen of the whole. The excesses of the soldiery towards the peasantry in forcibly seizing their provisions and cattle, was among the most crying of those evils to which the war had given rise. The first care of Kariaskaki, was to assemble the chiefs under his orders and establish a regular system by which nothing whatever was to be taken, without payment. This was carried into such rigid execution during the whole time of his command, that I have been confidently assured, by Nikitas and others worthy of credit, who served under his orders, the peasantry and their flocks might traverse the Greek camp without suffering the smallest interruption or

act of violence, and this, while the soldiery were without bread, and perishing with cold!

Nothing but the utter destitution of his troops and the neglect in not sending supplies, would have prevented still greater successes, after the exploit of Aracova. Owing to this neglect, not only were his efforts paralysed, but he frequently dreaded the breaking up of his brave corps for want of food. Had the union of the two parties, which took place in March, been protracted much longer, it was supposed that Kariaskaki would have crossed over to Egina, and taken measures for putting down both.

It was entirely owing to the want of support that Omer Pacha, who had been shut up at Distimo for some weeks, was enabled to escape. He did not, however, effect his retreat without a severe loss in men, ammunition and baggage.

On removing his head quarters to Port Phoron, preparatory to the attempt for relieving the Acropolis, a totally new scene presented itself for the exercise of this leader's talents. His conduct on the occasion of General Church's nomination, when some jealousy might have been reasonably anticipated, did him the highest honour. So far from opposing it in any way, he wrote to the Government and Congress, expressing the most unqualified approbation of the event, both on his own part and that of the army under his command. In the course of the various conferences which took place between the General, Lord Cochrane and himself at Port Phoron and the Piræus, Kariaskaki's conduct was marked by the greatest deference and urbanity. Although his cautious mode of warfare was about to be abandoned, he entered cheerfully into the sentiments of the new Naval and Military Commanders, recognized the necessity of making a bold effort to save Athens, and offered to second the enterprize by every means in his power. The event which deprived the army of his services at such a critical moment, was truly lamentable; since had he survived, it is more than probable that the diversion intended to have been made to the North of the City and to relieve the Acropolis, would have been carried into effect, and thus given a very different turn to the disastrous affair of the 6th of May.

Although Kariaskaki's remains were buried at Salamis, the sepulchre of many a hero, all possible honours were paid to his Manes at Poros, where the account of his premature death, filled every body with dismay. An invitation having been addressed by the Commission of Government to the Congress at Trœzene, the whole Body came to the village opposite Poros on the afternoon of the 7th of May, where they were received by the Administrative Commission and all the Civil and Military Authorities. A coffin having been prepared, and covered with black cloth, it was borne by four military leaders of distinction, to a rising ground, about three hundred yards from the landing place, and laid on a bier rudely prepared for the occasion, under the shade of a large olive tree. After a solemn funeral service, Spiridion Tricoupi pronounced an eloquent eulogium on the merits of the departed hero, and recapitulated his brilliant services. This done, all the troops that could be assembled were drawn up round the spot, and fired three vollies of musketry. Previous to separating, all those who were present, sought to obtain a branch of the olive which had been profusely strewed over the coffin, as a relic to remind them of the loss Greece had sustained.

Kariaskaki had scarcely passed his fortieth year; he had a very intelligent countenance, and his manners were full of animation. He was particularly fond of social intercourse, but rarely indulged it to excess. Under the circumstances which he assumed the command, he was above all others the best calculated among the Greek leaders to conduct the war; and there can be no higher praise to his memory, than that while too many others have only thought of enriching themselves, Kariaskaki died extremely poor. Indeed he was known to have devoted all the supplies received from the government, to the wants of his army.

In closing this tribute to the memory of Kariaskaki, it would be an injustice not to add, that considering the time in which he lived and his being deprived of all the advantages of education, he possessed many of those qualities, which has conferred immortality on more than one hero of antiquity.

LETTER XVIII.

Poros, May 30th, 1827.

THE ransom of one of the Greek captains taken in the unfortunate affair of the 6th, before Athens, has put us in possession of a fact which will form a melancholy set off to the transaction of the Monastery, which it was my painful duty to communicate in a former letter. It now appears the precipitancy of the retreat prevented those who escaped from ascertaining the real state of the disaster. This is, indeed, by no means an unusual circumstance in the Greek contest. According to the ransomed officer's account, one body of the Turks made three hundred of the Greeks prisoners, while the remainder continued the pursuit towards the beach. The captives having been conveyed to the head-quarters of the Seraskier, were kept there all night. On the following morning, their fate having been decided, they were brought out, and every soul was butchered under

the eyes of the Turkish leader! * Kalergi, the only individual who has escaped, is indebted for his safety to the Albanese chief, into whose hands he fell, and who has received no less a sum than four thousand five hundred dollars for his ransom.

While this act of the Turks, only one among hundreds of a similar kind which have marked the progress of this destructive war, fully confirms the opinion already given in my letter of the 7th, and calls more loudly than volumes of argument and declamation for the intervention of Europe, whether to put a stop to such murderous warfare or save the Greek population from that extermination which cannot fail to attend their being again subjected to their former tyrants. One of the natural consequences of the defeat of the 6th is, that of its being no longer possible to relieve the Acropolis: it is hoped, however, that the garrison may be able to hold out, until the Negotiators at Constantinople, have obtained some guarantee for saving their

* It has been truly remarked, that the heroism of ancient Greece has been frequently reproduced during the present Contest. While the work of slaughter above alluded to was going on, a Greek soldier, whose name I regret to have forgotten, secretly drew a small poignard which had been concealed in his girdle, and plunging it into his heart, fell uttering imprecations against the enemies of his faith, and with a smile of exultation at his having thus diminished their horrid triumph!

lives. In the meantime, General Church has withdrawn from the Piræus and Phalerum, and established his head quarters at Egina, with a view of organizing an expedition, intended to act on the enemy's rear, and cut off his supplies. This is considered as an excellent plan, and will be productive of the best results, if means are found to carry it into effect: but I will not disguise from you, that the exhausted state of the country renders it extremely difficult to execute the best laid schemes.

Having in my last alluded to the very circumscribed means possessed either by Lord Cochrane or the General in Chief, I am now induced to add, that those who are at all acquainted with the endless sufferings and privations to which the contest has given rise, even in its most prosperous moments, ought not to feel any surprise either at the energies of the combatants having considerably relaxed, or at their spirits being broken. On the other hand, it would be criminal to conceal from the friends of Greece in the rest of Europe, that no language can describe the miseries to which the population is exposed throughout the country, more especially the helpless women and children. The details of these miseries, would exceed my present limits; suffice it to add, that they are such as to excite the sympathy and commisseration of the whole Christian world. Among

other reasons which make me most anxious to press the subject of Greece on the prompt attention of Ministers, a letter has just fallen into my hands, of a recent date, from Alexandria, in which the writer, a person entitled to the utmost credit, enters into a minute account of the various preparations making by land and sea, not only at Constantinople but in Egypt, for prosecuting the campaign with redoubled vigour. From this it appears, that while a large army of the newly-organized levies are to march into Greece from the direction of Salonica, the Egyptian and Turkish fleets are to act by sea. According to my informant, the intention is to attack Hydra and Spezzia, previous to laying siege to Napoli di Romania. In the meantime Ibrahim Pacha, whose recent incursion has struck terror into the peasantry of Arcadia and Elis, is pushing on into Achaia, on his way to the Acrocorinthus, which will be invested very shortly.

From the foregoing facts, which are far from being exaggerated, you will not wonder at the anxiety with which I appeal to the friends of Greece in England. In doing so, it is but an act of justice to the people of this country to say, that they have from the first moment of their eventful struggle, evinced the utmost devotedness to Great Britain: in offering us the Protectorate, it should be kept in mind that the Greeks not only seem-

ed to regret the interference of other powers, but excited a jealousy which has ever since operated most unfavourably against their interests. This has been amply proved in the mediation at Constantinople, during the course of which, it is well known, that many obstacles have been thrown in the way of its success It is, however, quite absurd to expect sincere co-operation between all the powers in such a measure: and here it may be as well to suggest that unless England and Russia coalesce heartily for carrying this great question, the fate of the Greek people may remain undecided for an indefinite period.

Having thus endeavoured to put you in possession of the real state of this country, and of a contest which has continued to desolate the finest portion of Europe for so many years, I conclude with a fervent hope, that a people who have sustained the arduous struggle under innumerable privations and difficulties; and thus established unanswerable claims to their independence, may not be abandoned by the Great Powers—and that Greece may yet be restored to her rank among civilized Nations!

REPLY

TO

"SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN GREECE."

" It is not intended to seek a competition with the numerous works on Greek affairs already before the Public, to whom is left the task of judging of their several merits. I have only to observe in this place, that, from considering the *inaccuracy* of some, and *insufficiency* of others, arose the idea, that my own Correspondence (though written with no such view) might prove acceptable to the Public; as affording a *correct*, general, and connected view of the principal events of the interesting struggle that yet continues to agitate Eastern Europe."

SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN GREECE.

REPLY

TO

"*SKETCHES* OF THE *WAR* IN *GREECE*."

I HAD scarcely prepared the foregoing Correspondence for the Press, when the Work of Mr. Philip James Green, late British Consul for the Morea, with Notes by Mr. R. L. Green, his Vice Consul, was announced. Having heard a great deal of the Authors, during my Visits to Greece, I took up their Volume with a perfect conviction that it would contain nothing favourable to the Greeks, or their cause. A very slight examination convinced me I had not formed an erroneous opinion on this subject. The frequent introduction of my name in their pages, and the doubts which they attempt to throw on some of my statements relative to the events of the Revolution and other points, fully justify the following notice of this Volume, if it were not rendered

necessary by various other motives. I shall only specify two :—a desire of vindicating the Greeks where they have been aspersed; and of enabling the Public to decide between the Authors and myself, both on the score of veracity and justice. In performing this act of duty, it may probably be in my power to elucidate a few facts unexplained in my former publications, as well as afford some additional information to the friends and creditors of Greece.

As might be expected, the enemies of the Greek cause have been unanimous in accusing all those who espoused it, and endeavoured to give an account of the Revolution, of exaggeration and want of accuracy. While nothing could be more natural, according to the prevalent mode adopted by the political opponents of our day, the friends of truth, unbiassed by any of those feelings which influence the partizans of either party, would naturally require something more than the mere assertions of one or the other, before they give credence to insinuations which are unsubstantiated by some tangible proofs.

I shall commence my remarks of the Work before me, by observing, that the nature of the Greek contest, begun and continued by two parties totally unacquainted with the usual mode of warfare adopted in civilized states, and generally without any person capa-

ble of noting down events as they occurred, render it utterly impossible for the most scrupulous narrator to give an exact detail of the various occurrences which have marked the progress of the struggle. And when we reflect that the early history of every country, ancient or modern, presents the same anamoly, is it matter of wonder that the Greek Revolution should not have found a more accurate historian?

With respect to the two volumes published by myself: when I assert that the details they contain, were either communicated by individuals in whose veracity I had every reason to place the utmost reliance, or derived from personal observation, I presume that my claim to authenticity is fully equal to that of my cotemporaries on the same subject. All I therefore require of those who, like Mr. Green, talk of my exaggerations, is, that they will specify my inaccuracies, and thus afford me the only positive mode of refutation.

In one of Mr. Green's most prominent Notes with regard to me, he is candid enough to leave "to others, the task of judging:" he goes on to state, in allusion to my volumes, that "many of the principal occurrences are detailed in a manner so different from that in which he has described them, that if he had not been actually *on the spot*, and committed the facts to paper at the time, he might have imagined my *memory* or my *infor-*

mants had deceived me." Mr. Green then proceeds to say, that as I do not profess to have witnessed many of the principal events of the Revolution, it is to be regretted that those on whose reports I have relied, "should have so abused a mis-placed confidence, as to misrepresent some facts, and entirely suppress others."

Would not any person imagine from the foregoing assertion of this writer, that he had really been "on the spot," as he states. And yet what is the fact? Why, that he remained shut up in Patras from the commencement of the insurrection in March, till the early part of November, when he proceeded to Zante, from which island, the greater part of his letters are dated. Now, it is notorious, that Mr. Green's sources of information must have been naturally very circumscribed, and by no means correct at an isolated corner of the Morea, which was by turns possessed by the Greeks and Turks; whereas, it is still more palpable, that ever since the war began, the grossest misrepresentations have been circulated at Zante—and that in fact, the state of affairs, was in general better known in England than at the above named island!

During my stay at Tripolitza and other parts of the Peloponnesus in 1823, I was in communication with nearly all those leaders, whether naval or military, who had taken any share in the contest, and made a point

of interrogating them on the events of the war. Besides verbal communications, I received many written memoirs from them. On my return to England, I had recourse to Colonel Gordon as a prominent actor and minute observer of all that had occurred during his stay at the seat of war. To that gallant officer I shall always be proud to acknowledge my obligations, since, without the valuable data which he furnished, I would scarcely have ventured to appear before the public. Surely the authority of Colonel Gordon, to whose kindness I was indebted for a regular narrative of events up to the meeting of Deputies at Argos, previous to the subsequent assemblage at Epidaurus, in the first year of the war, is fully equal to that of Mr. Green, since the Colonel was really on the spot, and an eye-witness to most of the events I have related; while, as already stated, Mr. Green was either confined to his consulate at Patras, or pursuing his mercantile speculations at Zante?

The materials of my "Second Visit" were collected during my stay at Zante, Messolonghi, Napoli di Romania, and the journies to the different points which are described. As every circumstance connected with the naval and military events I have related, are borne out by the official reports of the commanders, and were confirmed by numerous witnesses, I am at a loss to conceive upon what principle Mr. Green, attempted to

impugn the correctness of the works in question. If this writer had taken the trouble of pointing out the inaccuracies, I should have gladly answered him. Until he does, I shall not pay those, who attach the smallest importance to my humble labours, so bad a compliment, as to imagine they will believe one syllable of his assertions, much less sympathize in his charitable regret that any confidence should have been so much abused!

In complaining of Mr. Green not being more specific in his charges, I cannot help adding, that his Preface bears ample evidence of one, who sets out with the strongest prejudices against the cause which his correspondence professes to elucidate. He asserts, very erroneously, that "those statements only which favoured the cause of Greek Independence, have met with ready belief;" adding, that "the English Papers have but echoed the tones of Foreign Journals in publishing accounts of Greek heroism and Greek triumphs, for which we should in vain seek a foundation in fact."—I call on Mr. Green to point out a single published instance of heroism among the Greeks, to which it would be vain to seek a foundation in fact? And in doing so, I will put it to the candour of the public, whether it is likely the numerous instances on record, could have been reported by so many writers, and circulated through Europe, if they were such as Mr. Green so broadly in-

sinuates? Does not this early attempt to strip the Greeks of traits of character, which has tended so materially to excite the sympathies of the civilized world, betray a strong prejudice against their cause; yet, a little farther on this writer, as if he wished to blind his readers as to his real object, ingenuously says, "it is impossible not to wish the liberation of any people from a state of *thraldom so degrading as that of the Rajahs under the Ottoman dominion.*"—An important admission, as will be seen hereafter!—"But enthusiastic admiration of their character, considered as the descendents and representatives of the ancient Greeks, must not be expected from a candid observer of the manners of the modern race who boast their name. That they may again exhibit the virtues and talents that have shed a charm over their land, is ardently to be desired: but, in the meantime, it cannot be disguised, that the Greeks of the present day, are *little advanced in intellect or moral feeling,* beyond their *barbarian oppressors.*"

The above is a remarkable passage. The writer's allusion to the thraldom of the Greeks, is a valuable admission. But I should like to be informed where he has found that *enthusiastic admiration* of the modern Greeks which he deprecates?—I believe my own opinions have been as favourable to them as those of any other writer. But I defy Mr. Green to prove, that I have concealed

any of those defects or vices which degrade them. On the contrary, their vices, the natural and inevitable result of slavery and bad government, are put forward on the plainest terms; while they furnish me with an argument for urging the necessity of bringing about an improvement in the moral habits of a people thus degraded. In point of "moral feeling," I am not disposed to enter into an argument to prove, that it is much stronger in the Greeks than their "barbarian oppressors." But surely the presumption between the followers of Christ and those of Mahomet, is in favour of the former? In saying that the Turks are on a par with the Greeks, on the score of intellect, Mr. Green advances a monstrous fallacy. He well knows, as every body who has been three days among either people, that the lower class of the Turks are remarkable for their stupidity and dulness; while the Greeks are on the other hand, as much distinguished for quickness and sagacity, as any people in Europe. I will appeal to every traveller who has visited the East, for a confirmation of this assertion! *

* I have in my first Volume, quoted the character given of the Greeks by Mr. Galt, whose testimony is of great value, both from the known talents of the writer, and the fact of his having travelled for some time among them. Mr. Waddington, while he admits that there is abundance of genius to be found in every cottage of Greece, says there is a dearth of sound common sense, but adds,—"acuteness, vivacity, ingenuity, obtrude themselves upon you at every step."—A hundred authorities might be added to the above.

Convinced, as I am, from a variety of concurrent circumstances, to many of which allusion will be made hereafter, that the predilections of Mr. Green are strongly in favour of the Turks, I consider all the admissions he has made with regard to the circumstances which led to the insurrection of the Greeks, as being particularly valuable, more especially, at a time, when individuals have been found so lost to all sense of truth, as to assert that the latter were treated as well as the Mahometan subjects of the Sultan!

Mr. Green, who has lived many years among both Greeks and Turks, has not gone quite so far as the writers to whom I allude; on the contrary, after referring to a report prevalent in Arcadia, that a Revolution was contemplated, and very properly expressed his disbelief of a letter said to have been intercepted from Colocotroni, observes in his next Letter, the IVth,—"The dissatisfaction expressed by the Greek inhabitants of Patrass, was owing to the very heavy levies made upon them by the Turkish government for the purchase of supplies for the army in Albania; but the authorities had apparently allayed the irritation excited by their *unjust exactions.*" In the next page, he alludes to "a general order," in compliance with which, several Archbishops, Bishops, and Cogia-Bachis, (Primates) of the different districts had proceeded to Tripolitza.—Would

it not have been quite as well, if Mr. Green had also said, that the persons in question, were sent for, to be retained as *hostages* for the good conduct of the Greek population, and that if the order had not been actually given, there was no doubt of an immediate intention to disarm all the Greeks? Why did Germanos stop at Calavritá, and refuse to go any farther?—Because he well knew his life would be placed in the utmost jeopardy! In speaking of the Turkish levies sent from Constantinople before the Revolution broke out, Mr. Green describes them as "truly contemptible;" adding that, "they are badly armed and clothed, under no discipline, and commit the greatest outrages, *generally with impunity.*"

It appears from Mr. Green's account, that the first act of violence at Patrass, was committed by the Turks, who set fire to the house of a Greek Primate. He has favoured the public with a translation of the address sent forth by the malcontents on this occasion, it is so concise and emphatic that I cannot help subjoining a copy in this place.*

* MANIFESTO OF THE GREEKS TO THE CONSULS OF THE CHRISTIAN POWERS AT PATRASS.

March 26th, 1821. (O. S.)

The Greeks, abandoned to the always increasing oppression of the Turks, who have sworn to annihilate them, have unanimously resolved to shake off the yoke, or die,—We have taken up arms

The following paragraph furnished an additional proof, that the excesses of the Turks were not a little calculated to prevent the possibility of reconciliation. After stating that the town had been completely sacked on the entrance of the Turks, Mr. Green observes.—"*It is impossible for me to give an adequate description of the horrid scenes that have taken place. About* forty Greeks have been decapitated, and their bodies thrown into the streets: the women and children who fall into the hands of the Turks are retained as slaves."

So far as it goes, this is an important testimony.—But instead of the number of persons massacred being *forty,* I assert on the authority of eye-witnesses, that several hundred Greeks perished on that occasion, and among the rest, many women and children!

In his next Letter, the IXth, Mr. Green says.—"The scenes which have taken place here, are past all de-

to vindicate our rights. We are firmly persuaded that all the Christian Powers will recognize the justice of our cause, and far from opposing obstacles, will assist and succour us, in calling to mind how useful our ancestors were to humanity. In acquainting you with this, we beg you will be pleased to procure us the protection of your august Court.

Signed. † GERMANOS, *Archbishop of Patrass.*
† PROCOPIOS, *Bishop of Calavrita.*
ANDREAS ZAIMIS, BENESELLO RONPHOS, ANDREAS LONDOS, PAPADIAMANOPULO, SOLIRAKI. } *Primates.*

scription: the town has been completely sacked and not less than twelve hundred houses burnt, up to this period: I witnessed the conflagration of eight hundred houses in the space of twelve hours, most of them containing valuable property." This is no bad specimen of the invariable policy of the Turkish leaders and their barbarous hordes.

The first account of any serious action between the contending parties, given by Mr. Green, is to be found in his XIIth Letter. It took place at Lalla, and the Turks having had the advantage, used their victory in the usual way.—"With deep regret I must state, says the writer, that such were the exasperated feelings of the victors, that several Ionians who fell into the hands of the Turks, were impaled on the field of battle, and a sack of noses and ears brought to Patrass, to be sent as trophies to the Grand Signior. Which revolting plan is often adopted, as affording proof positive of the favorable result of an action."

Ill health obliging Mr. Green to take a trip to Marseilles, the five following letters were penned by his brother the Vice Consul. The first passage which struck me in the Vice Consul's correspondence, is as follows:—"Up to this time Patrass has been well supplied with provisions sent by *speculators* from these islands."—From the notoriety which attended subsc-

quent transactions of this kind, I do not hesitate thus early to ask Mr. Green, whether his house established at Zante, had no connection with the speculators alluded to above?

In alluding to the capitulation of the Turkish families which had taken refuge in the fortress of Arcadia, the Vice Consul states that it was, "carried into effect without any act of outrage on the part of the Greeks." —He next recurs to the catastrophe of Malvasia and Navarin, the details of which are given as highly coloured as they well could be. Having in my first volume, described these two events; and freely condemned the Greeks while it was my bounden duty to state the previous circumstances, whether at Constantinople, or the Coast of Asia Minor, and in the Morea itself, which had brought about a system of warfare that none could either palliate or approve, I think it needless to repeat them here.

The XVth Letter is devoted to the catastrophe of Tripolitza. Having in my account of the Revolution, entered into a detail of the siege and its termination, it remains for me in this place to state, that my information was derived from several Europeans as well as Greek officers who were present, but more especially from Colonel Gordon, who, as stated by the "Vice Consul" was at the head of Prince Ipsilanti's staff, and

materially contributed to the reduction of the place. When it is considered that most of these authorities, were, without a single exception, the disinterested friends of the Greek cause. I should imagine their testimony is entitled to an equal degree of credit with that of Mr. R. L. Green.

The "Vice Consul" sets out by preparing his readers for the highly coloured picture which follows, and in allusion to the excesses of the Greeks he says, "Were there any doubts of their reality, I should avoid putting them in writing."—He admits that the Turkish garrison had entered into negotiations for capitulating, and broke them off on hearing that the Ottoman fleet had arrived on the coast of the Morea; and that the Albanians had entered into a separate agreement with the Greek leaders. His account of the massacre closes with the following passage: "It is reported, and I believe with reason, that before the city was taken, the Turks put to death two Greek archbishops, and several other persons, who had been detained at Tripolitza *as hostages*, on the breaking out of the *rebellion*."

With respect to the number of persons put to death, and the atrocities which are said to have been perpetrated, I believe them to have been grossly exaggerated by the informants of the "Vice Consul." These, it is almost needless to surmise, must have been Turks.

Of one fact, I feel the most perfect conviction, and I am borne out in this, not less from the policy of the Greeks throughout the war, than the concurrent information of many witnesses. I allude to that part of Mr. Green's account which relates to the massacre of the women and children. In forbearing to repeat the horrors which he has so coolly narrated, I will put it to the good sense of the British public, whether such wanton cruelties as those mentioned by this writer, were likely to be exercised by a set of men; who, whatever may have been their previous motives of revenge and retaliation, knew that in the existing state of anarchy, they were soon to derive an immediate profit from preserving the women and children, while their being suffered to live, would not in any way add to their own danger?

In having already admitted that numbers of the Turkish soldiery were put to death, I have stated various reasons which concurred to produce the excesses in question. Without entering into a recapitulation of them here, I shall merely allude to the exasparated state of the Greeks after a long seige, during which they were often without bread; to the arrival of the Capitan Pacha with a formidable fleet, having a large body of troops on board, an event which created the greatest alarm throughout the Morea; and to the fact of the Greek

soldiery having been frequently fired on from the houses, after they entered the town.

In rejecting these parts of the Vice Consul's statement which may well be classed among the "historic doubts, or rather impossibilities of our day, since they are alike opposed to interest and reason: and admitting, as I have already done, that excesses disgraceful to the Greeks and their cause, attended the surrender of Tripolitza and other places, I repeat that scenes equal in atrocity and violence, have attended the wars of the most civilised nations of ancient and modern times: that the events of the French Revolution furnishes but too many examples of this nature; and finally, that such atrocities, have been the never failing attendants on similar revolts—I mean those of slaves against their masters!*

Frequent notice is taken by Mr. Green of the enthusiasm with which the inhabitants of the Ionian islands embraced the cause of their co-religionists. In the XVIIth Letter, he gives an account of a most cruel atrocity, perpetrated at Cerigo, on some Turks of both sexes,

* I would fain refer the reader to Mr. Waddington's remarks on the fall of Tripolitza. Although a favourite authority with Mr. Green, he takes a just and impartial view of that event.—The statement of this writer, relative to the Turks having fired on the Greeks after they entered the town, as noticed in my first volume, and *omitted* by Mr. Green, is worthy of particular attention.

who landed there from Napoli di Malvasia. During my late visit to that island, I made a point of inquiry into the particulars of that barbarous act. Mr. Green, from his vague mode of relating the circumstances, seems anxious to implicate the whole population in the crime; for he calls it an "outrage committed by the inhabitants of Cerigo." The result of my own inquiries, and I had recourse to the first sources of information, convinces me, that not more than twenty individuals took a part in the affair, and that these were led on by a person, whose previous life had been stained by a succession of atrocities. Instead of two, as stated by Mr. Green, *five* of the malefactors were executed.

Upon the outrage which followed the surrender of Corinth, I have expressed my sentiments with the same freedom and disgust, excited by all the other excesses of the war. While it is utterly impossible to justify the Greeks, or their leaders, I merely contend, that it was the natural and inevitable result of the tyranny which had been exercised in this district more than any other of the Morea—a tyranny, which, was of itself, more than sufficient to bring about the insurrection. I have reason to know, that the number of Turks who perished on this occasion, scarcely amounted to half the number stated by Mr. Green.

The same remark, is still more applicable to the state-

ment of Mr. Green relative to the number of Turks put to death at Athens, as stated in the XXIInd Letter. Instead of five hundred, I have been confidently informed by persons who were on the spot, that the number of Turks who fell on this occasion did not exceed half the above number. With respect to the women and children, nearly the whole were embarked and conveyed to Smyrna. The fact of there being an army of thirty thousand men marching into Attica at this moment, though it does not justify the act, may at least be offered in palliation, since, the Greeks well knew, that their own destruction was certain the instant the enemy arrived, not to mention the recapture of the Acropolis, which had cost many hundred lives, and the greatest privations. The excesses in question were occasioned altogether, by the non-arrival of the vessels intended to take away the Turkish garrison and families. Like all the preceding catastrophes, it was brought about by a combination of circumstances peculiar to a contest, in which the parties were irreconcilable, and unacquainted with the usages of civilized warfare.

Mr. Waddington, the only writer on the Greek Revolution, whom Mr. Green seems to approve, is referred to on the above subject. This writer's account of the circumstances which attended the surrender of the Acropolis, is worthy of great attention, inasmuch as, that he

states more than one circumstance, calculated to mitigate the severity of our judgment on the conduct of the Greeks. The seizure and subsequent murder of the nine Athenians in 1821; the fact of the Turkish garrison having been left unmolested for a fortnight after the capitulation; and the arrival of news, stating that the Turkish army was already at Thebes on its way to relieve Athens, are all facts which deserve to be put in the balance by those who examine this matter.

After giving his opinion of the atrocity of the transaction, an opinion with which every friend to humanity must coincide, Mr. Waddington recapitulates with great justice, the arguments advanced in palliation of its criminality. Among these, I shall only recur to the "vicinity of the Turkish army, rendering the embarkation of the prisoners impracticable, and that to leave them again in possession of the town, was to restore to them the liberty of renewing barbarities of *which they had been formerly guilty,* when relieved by Omer Brioni; and that the Greek hunts and impalements would undoubtedly be resumed by them with a fury proportionate to their late sufferings."

According to Mr. Green's own account, twenty-five thousand men arrived at Corinth on the 15th of August, and that it was impossible for the Greeks to oppose any effectual resistance to such an overwhelming force:

adding, with his usual asperity, that, "the few hundred men they had in Attica, were occupied in the plunder of the Acropolis of Athens, and in the butchery of the devoted garrison."—Would Mr. Green have recommended these "few hundred" to abandon that important point to proceed against the army of Dramali alluded to above?

Mr. Green alludes to the death of Chiamil Bay, and classes it among the inhuman butcheries of the war. When it is considered that this man had for many years exercised the most wanton cruelties and extortions on the inhabitants of Corinth and its vicinity, there is surely some excuse for the conduct of the Greeks.* To these causes of revenge may be added, the panic and confusion which necessarily prevailed at such a moment. As on various other occasions, the small garrison left to guard the Acrocorinthus, were obliged to make a precipitate retreat to save their lives. It was not very easy at such a moment, to secure a prisoner, whose escape would have been of infinite injury to the cause, if it did not expose it to total ruin.

The superiority of the Turkish over the Greek character, is a favourite theme with the enemies of the latter.

* The Government of Corinth had been hereditary in the family of Chiamil Bay, and been a scene of the greatest cruelties. Those have been more particularly noticed in my account of the Revolution.

Mr. Green, in his XXVth Letter, gives a proof in illustration, which is worth citing.—His friend Isouf Pacha, after most urgently prohibiting the importation of supplies at Corinth, (where the Turkish army was suffering under famine) on the futile plea that they might be landed at intermediate Greek ports in the Gulf, finished by retailing to his own countrymen, the Ottoman troops, the rice, biscuit and flour which he bought at Patrass of the Austrian traders, at *six times the price at which they were contracted for by himself!*

The character and policy of the Sultan, are exemplified in a few pages further on, in the account of Chourschid Pacha's fate. This man, one of the ablest officers of Turkey, and distinguished by a long series of brilliant services, more particularly in the war against Ali Pacha, died at Larissa, "either by poison administered in consequence of secret orders from the Porte, or to avoid that public disgrace and execution, which there was too much reason to fear was meditated against him!" Such is the habitual conduct of a government, which certain writers in this country, urge the necessity of supporting with all the power of the British Empire!

But to return to the more immediate object of this inquiry. Mr. Green's XXVIth Letter, is worthy of particular attention. It gives an account of a disagreeable circumstance which occurred to his brother the Vice

Consul. 'This gentleman having embarked on board a merchant vessel called the Malvina, "as passenger for the Archipelago on mercantile affairs, the vessel had only proceeded as far as the South-East coast of the Morea, and *was within sight* of the island of Spezzia, when she was captured by a schooner under the Greek insurgent flag." These are the writers own words. He next goes on to say,—"The Greek captain endeavoured to make the master of the Malvina sign a declaration that *she was bound for Napoli*, with supplies for the Turkish garrison, that fortress being in a state of blockade and siege. This attempt was resisted inasmuch as the ship's clearances from Zante distinctly stated her destination to be Candia."

The Malvina having been sent to Castries (Hermione), with another English vessel with had been taken under the guns of Napoli, was subsequently liberated through the interference of Captain Hamilton. She afterwards accompanied the Cambrian to the Bay of Napoli, which enabled the Vice Consul to witness the surrender of that place. The Malvina returned to Zante after an absence of two months, having on her way back from Napoli, landed part of her cargo at *Coron*, still in possession of the Turks.

In admitting that the Greeks, instead of detaining the Malvina were only entitled to warn her off from the

blockaded port, I am enabled to state one or two important points, which Mr. Green has omitted.—In the first place, it was a fact of general notoriety, that by virtue of the privilege allowed to the Consuls of the Levant company to trade, Mr. Green had been engaged, either directly or collaterally, in supplying the Turks at Patrass and other places with provisions, previous to the departure of the Malvina. In the next, this vessel *belonged to himself*, and as I have been informed, by more than one respectable individual at Zante, had been loaded with provisions for the express purpose of proceeding to some of the Greek fortresses still in the hands of the Turks. If her destination had been really for Candia, why was she found in sight of Spezzia? This place was at least sixty miles out of her track, and is seldom seen, or to use the sea phrase *made*, except by vessels going into the Gulf of Napoli or to Hydra. Without attempting to give a positive opinion on the subject, I shall merely add, that some of the Greeks who were concerned in the detention, have repeatedly assured me, they had previous information that the Malvina was actually destined for Napoli di Romania. The fact of her having discharged either a part or the whole of her cargo at *Coron*, proves at least, that the Vice Consul had no very particular objection to a Turkish port! A favourite nautical proverb says, "A Dutchman

would trade to the lower regions if he was not afraid of burning his sails!"—I should be sorry to apply this either to the late Consul for Patrass, or the Association of which he forms a part!

Mr. Green dwells with his usual emphasis, on the breach of neutrality committed by the Greek squadron at Ithaca in 1823.—Mr. Waddington, who also relates the atrocities which attended this outrage, has had the candour to notice the fact stated by the Greek authorities of Messolonghi, relative to the two men whom the Turks shot from the shore after they had abandoned their vessel, and while the Greeks were boarding her.—Like all the other cruelties of the contest, this might also be traced to the long series of oppressions exercised over a people, who were not sufficiently civilized to act with more forbearance during their struggle for emancipation.

A great part of Mr. Green's XXXIVth Letter relates to the first Greek Loan. After noticing its negotiation, this writer says,—"Although I can perfectly comprehend that the present, like many other Loans, has been raised in London, not in the view of investment of capital, but for the purposes of speculation, still, if we look to the actual state of Greece, it is difficult to imagine how the proposition would have been entertained for one moment. Here, on the spot, in the centre of the

Revolution, we know of no recognized or established government, no responsible persons, and certainly of no real security that can be given for the repayment of the debt."—The remainder of the paragraph is marked by the same rancorous hostility to the Greeks and their cause. In the next, the writer attempts to complete what he commenced before the destruction of the credit of Greece, and consequently of those hopes of repayment indulged by her creditors. "But even though Greece should succeed in restoring unanimity, in conquering her independence, and establishing a permanent and solid government; the holders of these bonds will have but little cause for congratulation, unless she is also able to raise a sufficient revenue to pay the interest of the debts she will have incurred. Whence such a revenue may be obtained, I confess myself utterly at a loss to conceive! Agricultural produce is the only article of home production, *and they must be more sanguine well wishers to the cause than I am*, who can calculate on deriving from such a source, a revenue that shall support the civil and military establishment of the country, and furnish a surplus for the interest of foreign Loans."

The foregoing passages are followed by an elaborate note, the whole object of which is to controvert the statements put forward by myself, as to the resources of Greece, and her capability of repaying her debts. As

these statements are designated "*most exaggerated,*" and followed up by another passage equally calculated to depress the credit of a Nation, whose cause I have endeavoured to advocate; Mr. Green can neither be surprised or offended at my attempting to refute his opinions, with as little ceremony as he has advanced them. The note to which I allude, winds up with the following passage:—"I cannot, however, finally dismiss it (the subject of the Loans) without recording my sincere conviction, *that there is not the slightest probability of the repayment of either interest or capital, which, indeed, I apprehend was never seriously contemplated by the borrowers.*" Not satisfied with his own invidious assertion, Mr. Green reverts to his old authority, Mr. Waddington, from whose book he gives the following passage:—"For the Loan which you expect from England, what rate of interest shall you probably have to pay? *We care not about interest or any other conditions as long as we can once get possession of the dollars.*" It seems that this reply was given by a Primate of Ipsara. Now, as it happens, I am personally acquainted with the whole of them who have survived the catastrophe of that island; and I am bound to declare, that a more respectable set of men do not exist in any part of Greece. Is it likely, I will ask the greatest enemy of the cause, that any man in his senses, situated as the Greeks were

at the period in question, threatened with extermination and utterly destitute of resources, would make such a reply to an English traveller, who was on his way to England? My unhesitating and decided conclusion is, that Mr. Waddington totally misconstrued the answer of the Primate; and if he did not, it was surely neither generous or considerate to record such a speech from a solitary individual, at a time when the existence of a whole people, depended on the aid they were about to receive from England!*

It now remains for me to notice Mr. Green's broad assertions, concerning the inability of Greece to pay her debts. The grounds upon which I have from the first moment of the Greek struggle, felt convinced there was every probability of its final success, have been frequently communicated to the European public, and were repeated in a recent letter to a Greek Bondholder, written and circulated some weeks before the Victory of Navarin had confirmed my anticipations.

* It has been frequently asked, what would have been the result of the contest in North America, without foreign aid? I need hardly say, that this was not confined to pecuniary assistance. Fleets and armies were sent to our transatlantic brethren. How different has been the fate of Greece! A most interesting comparison might here be established, but it would be so little favourable to the parties concerned, that I shall leave it to other hands.

Such being my invariable opinion as to the final result of the contest, through all its cruel vicissitudes, I felt equally convinced, as I shall ever do, that a people thus emerging from chaos, could not establish their independence, or even conduct the war, without foreign aid; that having received this aid, it would be utterly impossible for them to maintain future credit or respect, the indespensible guarantees of independence, without a religious fulfilment of their engagements.

In recommending that an attempt should be made to negotiate the *First Loan*, I considered, as I still do, that the resources of Greece, if properly managed, were fully equal to the payment of interest and principal. Hence the tone of confidence assumed in the Note quoted by Mr. Green, from my first volume, published in 1824. With respect to the *Second Loan*, while I admitted the necessity of negotiating it, I did so in the belief that the proceeds would have been very differently appropriated. If I had for an instant imagined, that instead of being applied to the liquidation of the first Loan, and otherwise employed to supply the real wants and necessities of the cause, rather than becoming the prey of ruthless and unprincipled speculators; that instead of hastening the independence of Greece, and thus enabling her to commence the work of repayment, it was destined to be divided among a knot of

greedy individuals, or squandered in the furtherance of projects as useless as they were preposterous, I should most certainly as the friend of Greece, and of those whose property was thus destined to be wantonly sacrificed, have felt it my duty to protest in the face of England and of Europe, against that fatal transaction. But since it has taken place, I have neither patience, time, or inclination, either to enter into the details of the ruinous proceedings attending it, or dwell on the conduct of those concerned. Leaving them to that retributive justice, which never fails to overtake those who trifle with, or betray the interests of a suffering people, I shall at once proceed to state the grounds upon which I then asserted and now repeat, that Greece possesses ample resources for the repayment of her debts, though they should far exceed the actual amount.*

* A part of the nefarious proceedings which have been so injurious to Greece, and well nigh effected her total ruin, have been exposed in a pamphlet recently published, and containing the Correspondence and Documents relative to the far-famed steam vessels. I understand this exposition is to be followed up by a still more important publication. I allude to the letters and communications which passed between Mr. Luriottis, the Contractors for the Second Loan and others, previous to his leaving England. The publication of these documents will afford a great variety of highly interesting information, necessary to be known before the British Public can appreciate, with any degree of justice, the real state of the case; and the incredible folly, if not moral turpitude,

I maintain, that it is impossible for any traveller, however ignorant of natural wealth, to visit Greece, or the principal islands of the Archipelago and Egean, without being at once forcibly struck by the capabilities of the whole country, if administered by any thing like a good government. On extending his inquiries, whether as regard the industrious habits of the people, or the actual productions of the soil, what other conclusion can be drawn, but the most sanguine hopes of future amelioration and improvement? In referring the Reader to the statistical details published in my two preceding volumes, I shall as a final answer to Mr. Green, point out one mode, by which the debt of Greece may be extinguished in less than two years after the formation of such a government, as it is but reasonable to anticipate, ere many months elapse.

which have marked the transactions to which the correspondence principally relates.

It was the good fortune of Mr. Luriottis, of whom it may be justly said, that in all these transactions, he was "more sinned against than sinning!" to have found a friend and legal adviser in this country fully qualified at once to rescue his reputation from the attacks of his enemies, and vindicate the wrongs of an injured people. Here, I should be wanting in candour were I not to notice the persevering zeal with which Mr. Fyson has pursued the inquiry in question up to its perfect elucidation. In doing so, I am equally bound to add, that he has, in the course of the Correspondence alluded to, displayed an acuteness of research and power of reasoning, which places him in the first rank of his profession.

The best informed Greeks, from whom I have sought information, assert that eighty parts out of an hundred of the Morea, and indeed all the other sections of the Confederacy, had been possessed by the Turks, and are therefore National property, at the disposal of the government. Supposing that only *one half* of the extensive plains of Gastouni, Vostitza, Corinth, Trœzene, Argos, Calamata and Tripolitza, all of them susceptible of immediate cultivation, and already producing corn, wine, oil, currants, silk and cotton in considerable quantities, are of this description, will Mr. Green assert, that their sale would not produce a sum which must go a great way towards the extinction of the Greek debt? But he well knows, that there are numerous other tracts already in cultivation, and very productive throughout the Morea, for which bidders would be found at any time. Let them but see, that there is a government to protect their property when once acquired. As to the expences of civil and military establishments, they will be cheaper in Greece than in any other country, either of the old or new world—both on account of the moderate price of labour, and the endless resources of the country. Being anxious to point out a tangible and immediate source of revenue, I have omitted to notice the mines, forests, or fisheries of the Peloponnesus—because it is probable

these cannot be made available for some little time; that is, to the extent of which they are susceptible. *

Having thus given my opinion of the means for liquidating its public debt, which a permanent government, guarranteed as it will be by the Parties to the Treaty of Intervention, will find in the Morea alone; I shall not advert in any detail, to the resources of Continental Greece from the mouth of the Achelous to Negropont, the supposed line of demarkation. Nor of the islands,

* "*Agricultural produce,*" says this writer, "*is the only article of home production.*" What does Mr. Green mean by this expression? Does he require to be told that the Tea, Indigo, Sugar, Coffee and Cotton, which form the riches of other countries, are agricultural produce?

The quantity of currants exported from the Morea during the Turkish tyranny, was estimated at *eight millions of pounds* annually. But nothing would be more preposterous than attempting to measure the probable exports of Greece while in the hands of the Sultan, with their extent whenever a civilized government favourable to improvement is established.

When the sale of the national domains and other property is determined on, the political economists of Greece, calculate on deriving a very large sum from the sale of the olive, lemon and fig trees.—The number of these, particularly the first named, may fairly be said to exceed a million in the Morea alone. About fifty vessels of different sizes load annually at Poros with lemons for Constantinople and other ports of the Levant. Oranges are produced in great abundance on the coast of Laconia and in Maina. The figs of Calamata are renowned throughout the Mediterranean, and will no doubt also become an important article of export. The Reader is referred to the "MODERN TRAVELLER," for the best Account of the territorial divisions of Greece, that has appeared.

among which, the resources of Candia alone, would easily cover a large portion of the whole debt of Greece.

In repeating, therefore, that so far from there not being the "*slightest probability of the repayment of either interest or capital*," as asserted by Mr. Green, the resources of the Peleponnesus alone, are amply sufficient for the reimbursement of both; I beg it to be clearly understood, that these resources, can only be made available under a strong and well established government. It is, I trust, hardly necessary to say, that my hopes of seeing the creditors of Greece satisfied, have always been founded on the formation of such a government, as could bring forth and apply her resources in a proper manner.

Here, it is but an act of justice to declare, that I have never yet conversed with a single Greek, either high or low, who did not feel and acknowledge the necessity of adhering to the pecuniary engagements in this country. When the matter has been discussed, I have certainly heard numbers express their regret at the misapplication of the loans, and the rapacity of those by whom they were either purloined or squandered: but even the peasantry feel, that the money borrowed in foreign countries must be repaid. Indeed, I have frequently heard great regret expressed, by individuals of Continental Greece, Candia, and the islands of the Archi-

pelago, that they would on some future day, be called on to repay sums, which had been expended in the Morea, and among the Naval islands!

Having pointed out tracts of lands which I know to be, with the exception of a very trifling portion, at the disposal of the government, while their fertility and productive powers are indisputable, it is but fair that I should allude to the project of others. Among these, I shall at present only allude to that of Mr. Robertson of Warnford Court, who distinguished himself so creditably at the meeting of the Greek Bond-holders, which took place last year. This plan proposes, that an island or tract of the Confederacy shall be placed at the disposal of a company, in the same way as the lands held by the agricultural association of Canada. It is the opinion of the ingenious author, and I perfectly agree with him, that if carried into effect, his plan would be the means of raising a considerable sum, both for the purposes of defraying the expences of the executive, and to aid in the formation of a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt. Like every other project, however well conceived, its execution must of course depend on the formation of a permanent government.

Without depreciating the views of others, I confess that my own hopes for repaying the debt of Greece, and improving her social system, or rather establishing it on

a solid basis, have always been founded on the sale of the national domains. There is hardly an acre of ground in Greece that may not be rendered useful in some way or another. The most barren and elevated tracts may be made available for goats and sheep, which do not thrive better in any part of Europe;* while its plains and *plateaux*, are among the most fertile to be seen in any part of the world. As to the climate, it is perhaps the happiest in the universe. When all these accumulated advantages of soil and climate are considered, it is preposterous to hear men advance such opinions as those which Mr. Green has put forth—while I will put it to the dispassionate reason of any person, not influenced by the same motives as those which evidently influence the writer in question, to say, whether or not I was justified in asserting that such a country possesses ample means for paying a debt of little more than two millions sterling?

I cannot quit this subject without observing, that the sales of public property hitherto made, were confined to houses in towns, and gardens in their vicinity. It is

* The flocks and herds of Greece, from their number and quality, form a most important branch of its natural wealth. I have, in a former Volume, suggested the utility of introducing the Merino breed: it will of course thrive equally well as in its native climate.

true that during the Presidency of Conduriottis, a few hundred acres were disposed of in the nighbourhood of Poros and Cranidi: but the illegality of the transaction has been since recognized, and the sales rendered null and void by a decree of the Legislative Assembly. I have already had occasion to notice the avidity with which the Greeks of all classes attend, whenever any sale of houses or gardens are proposed. When the National Domains are put up for sale, I venture to predict, that the Greeks actually on the spot, will find the means of making large purchases, notwithstanding their apparent poverty. Those who reside in the various capitals, and large trading cities of Europe, only wait the settlement of the country, to come fofward as purchasers.—All the monied men of the Ionian islands are equally ready to become proprietors in Greece, and it is reasonable to suppose, that numbers will flock from Asia Minor and the other dominions of the Sultan, to place themselves under a civilized regime. In concluding these cursory remarks, I repeat, all that Greece requires to become one of the most prosperous countries in Europe, are equitable laws, and a government capable of carrying them into rigid execution!

Having set forth the reasons which induce me to differ in toto from Mr. Green, it will be for the future to decide whether his opinion or mine is most entitled to credit.

In the meantime, whatever the result may be, he cannot be denied the merit of having done his utmost at once to destroy the credit of Greece, and the hopes of the Bond-holders; a merit, which I am by no means disposed to envy him!

Here I would most gladly terminate a reply which has already extended far beyond the limits I had anticipated; but there yet remain a few points which I could not pass unnoticed, without leaving this inquiry incomplete: for I wish it to be considered, that no material statement or assertion of Mr. Green, is unanswered.

Where the author sets out with an evident determination to omit no act which, was at all likely to bring odium on the Greeks and their cause, no wonder at the avidity with which he avails himself of the really horrible instance of piracy related in the XXXVth Letter. In admitting that no language which even this writer could adopt, would be too strong in execrating such an atrocious deed, it is worthy of remark, that a native of Malta, should have been the instigator of the diabolical tragedy, as appears by Mr. Green's own account. The confession of the culprit, which is given at length in the appendix, tend in a great measure to confirm the fact.

With respect to the piractical excesses which have lately been carried to such great extent, and covered

the perpetrators with well merited obloquy, as well as tarnished the honour of the Greek cause; however blamable and iniquitous, they were the inevitable result of anarchy on the one hand, and of poverty and want on the other. During the first years of the struggle, when there was abundant occupation for the soldiery and seamen, and civil dissension had not yet paralysed the strength of the executive, these disgraceful excesses were of rare occurrence: at a later period, the absence of naval and military organization, combined with the distress of all classes, more especially those who had been exclusively indebted to maritime commerce for the means of existence, left no alternative in nine cases out of ten, but the desperate one to which they have unhappily resorted. When all the circumstances of the case are considered, the calm and dispassionate observer of human actions, will perhaps be induced to say, that a more civilized people, placed in similar difficulties, would have committed the same, if not greater excesses. In deprecating and condemning the conduct of the Greek islanders as sincerely as Mr. Green or any other writer can do, it may not be irrelevant to observe, that the case of piracy upon which he lays so much stress, while it is without a parallel during the whole war, was perpetrated under circumstances of a peculiar nature. The fact of there being a Maltese on board the Greek mis-

tico, who was acquainted with the crew of the captured vessel, and could not therefore hope to escape detection if they were suffered to prosecute their voyage, clearly accounts for his motive in urging their massacre. It appears also, that the principal officers, and indeed nearly all the Greek seamen, were similarly situated. In expressing the utmost horror at this dreadful crime, it is some consolation to reflect, that during a war of nearly seven years, in which confusion and anarchy may be said to have reigned triumphant at different intervals, another act of equal atrocity cannot be cited. There have been instances of brutal violence it is true, but it is only an act of justice to state, that murder has seldom been added to pillage. I shall close the remarks suggested by this part of Mr. Green's book, by repeating, that the history of every age and country, where similar circumstances have arisen, were attended by equal if not greater excesses.

The massacre of the Turkish prisoners at Hydra is justly animadverted on by Mr. Green. This atrocious act happening in a place where the Primates really possessed some power, is unquestionably one of the most barbarous events to which this murderous contest has given rise. Although it is true, the alleged motive was such as to rouse a semi-barbarous population, nothing can be said in extenuation of a crime which fully

justifies the character for violence and ferocity, so generally attributed to those islanders.

Mr. Green's XLIVth Letter opens with the following passage:—"The cause of the Greeks is fast declining, and from all appearances it will not be long ere their political existence ceases." To this good natured prophecy, I am tempted to reply in the language of the good King Henry.—

Thy wish was Father, Harry, to that thought!

As might be anticipated, this consoling sentence is followed up by a becoming panegyric on Ibrahim Pacha and his Arabs.—It must be confessed that the style of Mr. Green is never half so eloquent or glib, as when he is describing the successes of his Turkish and Egyptian friends. As he now considered the cause at an end, all the remaining Letters in his correspondence, seem to have been written either with a view of settling this point or celebrating the triumphs of the infidels. With reference to the coming of Lord Cochrane, he doubts whether his Lordship, "seriously intends joining the Greeks; or even supposing such to be the case," Mr. Green "cannot imagine that the British Government can permit such a proceeding." After thus begging the question in pretty plain terms, he proceeds to foretel that the arrival of his Lordship in Greece, will be

attended with an indiscriminate massacre of all British subjects residing at Constanstinople and Smyrna! It is needless to say, that this, like all the other prophecies and bugbears set up by the interests or pusillanimity of certain individuals, are yet to be realized.

Mr. Green's last Letter is devoted to a summary of events subsequent to his leaving Zante. There are various points of this communication which demand notice.

I beg leave to deny the accuracy of Mr. Green's first assertion, in which he says, that the "Turkish and Egyptian fleets have retained their superiority at sea undisputed:" As if to confirm this assumed fact, it is added in the same paragraph—"These powerful naval armaments not having *even attempted to strike a single blow!*" This is certainly a very peculiar mode of proving the previous assertion! Although the Greeks were comparatively very inactive, after the fall of Messolonghi, until a short time before the arrival of Lord Cochrane, nothing can be more erroneous than to imagine they had abandoned the sea to the enemy. Small squadrons and cruisers had always been out, and although no triumphs were achieved, all that the shipowners or seamen required, was the appearance of his Lordship to renew their operations, as proved by subsequent facts. With respect to the Turkish and

Egyptian fleets, it is notorious that they have acted purely on the defensive ever since the commencement of the war; never on any occasion attempting to attack the Greeks, except when molested by the latter.

After noticing the piratical excesses of the Greeks, Mr. Green takes particular pleasure in stating, that no piracy has been committed by the Turks since the war commenced. I can give Mr. Green and his friends the best of all reasons for this amiable forbearance. If the largest fleets the Sultan and Mehemet Ali have been able to collect, could not effect any thing against the light vessels of the Greeks—nay, have been in the almost constant habit of flying before them—how, I would ask, could they pursue a calling which would have exposed them to instant capture? But there are other reasons why the Turks have not turned their hands to piracy. In the first place, the Mahometan sailors of the Porte and the Pacha, are too timid and inexperienced to dream of exposing themselves to the dangers attendant on such pursuits: in the next, they have never been driven to the necessity of it by starvation and poverty. And with respect to the European seamen employed by the Sultan, they have always joined the Greeks, when disposed to participate in their excesses. Here, I have no hesitation in repeating, that at least a third, if not one half, of the whole number of delin-

quents engaged in the piracies, have been composed of Sclavonians, Genoese, Sardinians and Maltese.

While, however, I deplore these excesses as deeply as Mr. Green or any other person can do, I repeat that they are the natural result of such a struggle, in which an active and enterprizing maritime community, has been left without organization, or regular government, for so long a period—and, moreover, deprived of every other means of procuring subsistence. Like all the other evils of the war, there is a remedy for the piracies. For my own part, I am confident they will cease the moment the Treaty of Intervention is carried into effect. *

* How often and truly has it been said, that man is the creature of circumstances. I have reason to know, that hundreds of the Greek Palicari were, during the senseless dissensions of their leaders, forced to enter on board the armed or trading vessels of the islands, to avoid starving on shore. A soldier who attended the late Lord Charles Murray and myself on our journey from Messolonghi to Napoli di Romania in 1824, and who I engaged as a servant on my late return to Greece, was placed precisely in this alternative. He related the facts to me with the greatest simplicity. After giving an account of the civil broils which followed the nomination of Conduriottis, and naming several expeditions of which he formed a part, he was at last thrown on the world, without any means of existence, except a trifle which had been either saved from his scanty pay, or taken from the enemy. When this was expended, he sought in vain to range himself under the banner of some chief. The greatest inactivity prevailed and n one would take the field. Having loitered about Napoli until his

The failure of the attempt to relieve Athens—the outrages committed by the Greeks near the Piræus,—and Lord Cochrane's naval operations, furnish subjects of comment and exultation to Mr. Green as he goes on with his summary. With respect to the account of his Lordship's demonstration before Alexandria, it is completely at variance with all the details which have appeared on the subject. According to the account of British naval officers, who witnessed the whole transaction, and whose letters on the subject I have read, the number of Greek vessels only amounted to twenty-five, of which fifteen were fire ships: these anchored

clothes, and even arms, were sold to provide subsistence; he determined as a last resource, to try his fortune among the islands. On reaching Syra, he found some of his old companions embarked in a vessel which was alternately employed, either in warlike or mercantile pursuits as the occasion presented itself. Having joined her, they went to sea, and he confessed to me that several vessels were visited; without, however, being able to give me a particle of information whether they were Turks, Austrians, French or English! This individual, who is now serving in the army of General Church, proved to be an excellent servant and strictly honest.—He would often say, previous to my departure, "If, when you discharge me, no Government is established and our country remain as it is at present, how am I to exist, except I can get employed on board of some cruizer?" Like most of the palicari, he could write, and kept his account of disbursements with great regularity. It is indeed no trifling praise to the Greeks, or bad trait in their national character, to say, that they make the best servants to be found in any country.

off the port, and remained a whole night before any effort was made to oppose them. Having accomplished the object of his visit, that of reconnoitering the place and destroying a large corvette in the most gallant style, Lord Cochrane proceeded towards the coast of Asia Minor; and though pursued by a squadron of six frigates and as many corvettes, most of them infinitely better sailers than the Greeks, no attempt was ever made to attack the latter. It is needless to follow Mr. Green, in the course of his further details relative to naval affairs, except to observe, that, after having dwelt on the "repeated failures" of his Lordship and General Church, he informs his readers, that the Greeks "appear to have become dissatisfied with their two English Commanders!"

Previous to Mr. Green's attempt to prove that the Greeks were on the point of succumbing to their old tyrants, when the Treaty of Intervention was promulgated, he admits that Ibrahim Pacha had remained eighteen months in the Morea, "*without striking a single blow.*" He then proceeds to dilate on the Egyptian leader's having kept up his communications, adding that the Greeks of Gastouni, Patrass, Vostitza and Calavrita have returned to their "*former allegiance.*" Is it not strange, that with such sources of information as this writer states himself to possess, on the affairs of

Greece, he should take no notice of the signal discomfiture experienced by Ibrahim Pacha in his attempt against Maina, long within the period in question—the frequent recontres that have taken place in Arcadia, and at other points; and the continued occupation of Castel Tornese by a large Greek force till the early part of June! As to the submission of the Greeks and their return to former allegiance, a few hundred individuals, consisting of women, children, and old men, the latter incapable of bearing arms, may have submitted to save their lives, but Mr. Green well knows, that thousands have been made slaves of for the purpose of colonizing Egypt, to which country, several cargoes of these ill-fated victims have been already transported. What this writer means by *former allegiance,* I am at a loss to discover. If he had said, that a certain number of families had been allowed the privilege of return to the yoke in their own country, instead of being sent to perish in the sands of Egypt, I should have not only understood Mr. Green, but given him credit for his candour.

The above notable statements, are followed by a note in which the passage in my letter to a Greek Bondholder, stating, that the war had been carried on for nearly seven years, is quoted, "without there being one instance of a disposition to submit." Notwithstanding Mr. Green's

evident astonishment at this assertion, I have no hesitation in repeating it here. While in Greece, during the winter, I took the utmost pains to ascertain whether any spontaneous submissions had really taken place; nor was it until the predatory incursions commenced by Ibrahim Pacha in April, for the avowed purpose of collecting slaves, and attended with the greatest excesses, that I could hear of any inclination among the peasantry to remain near the Arabs. As already stated, these consisted of individuals incapable of bearing arms, and who did so, from the fear of being sent to Egypt. If there had been any thing like formal submission, such at least as would justify Mr. Green's broad assertions, is it likely that Ibrahim would have suffered it to remain a secret? So far from publishing any instance of the kind, he has not even ventured to address a proclamation to the Greeks, inviting them to submit! And with respect to his undisputed possession of the country named by this writer, I can only say, that during the whole time of my last visit, about six months, my letters were forwarded to Zante across the Morea, and answers received as regularly as when the Greeks were quietly occupying the whole space between Gastouni and Tripolitza.

"In Roumelia, Albania, Epirus, &c." says Mr. Green, tranquillity has been preserved by the Turks up to the

present time; *nor have the Greeks resumed the offensive, or offered the least resistance, in that quarter since the fall of Messolonghi.*" Presuming that the writer has made this statement on the authority of his correspondents, I am bound to tell him, that his credulity has been grossly imposed on. And yet, it is difficult to imagine that one who sets out by saying, that "it is impossible not to wish the liberation of any people from a state of thraldom so degrading as that of the Rajahs under the Ottoman dominion!" Did not read the news which has so frequently appeared in the journals.—If he had, Mr. Green, would have seen, that so far from the tranquillity and non-resistance of which he speaks so confidently, the Greeks in the neighbourhood of Messolonghi have never laid down their arms; they were in possession of Dragomeste and other points near the Achelous up to the moment of my departure in June; while it appears that they have subsequently received supplies from Lord Cochrane. It was in the summer of last year, that Kariaskaki received the command in Roumelia. It will be for the reader to decide, whether the information given in the preceding portion of this Volume, founded as it is, on the official reports of that brave and lamented General, is not entitled to somewhat more credit than the commuications received by Mr. Green. I cannot dismiss this part of my reply to

his assertions, without observing on the extreme injustice of the passage which I have quoted: as, if it contained a particle of truth, the public would be led into a belief, that might materially interfere with the future prospects of the Roumeliots. A reference to the letter which I have felt it my duty to address to the Editor of a popular London journal, in consequence of the pretended submission to the Porte, got up by some captive Bishops at Constantinople, will elucidate this matter more clearly.

Mr. Green's next paragraph is, if possible, more erroneous than the one I have just noticed. It concludes by saying, that the "*whole of Continental Greece, with the exception of the district of Maina, is in the power of the Ottomans,*" What has Maina to do with Continental Greece?—Mr. Green seems to forget that the last named portion of the Confederacy is unconnected with the Peleponnesus. The truth is, that, as during the whole period of the contest, neither the Turks or Egyptians have ever attempted to move through the country except in large masses; and that their movements have been confined to the vicinity of the strong places in their possession. During my late residence in the Confederation, Ibrahim Pacha remained above four months in a state of the most perfect inaction: so that with the exception of the points actually occupied by his troops,

the Greek population of the Morea are in possession of nearly the whole surface of the country.

After stating, most incorrectly, that the Hydriots and Spezziots have retired to their islands without much probability of their again fitting out fleets, Mr. Green makes the following assertion: "These islanders would never stir without being paid for their services *in advance*;" adding, that "from the *same cause* no army or military force has ever kept together for any length of time."—In reply to these two statements, I can truly say, that during the first year of the war, before the savings of the Greek seamen had been exhausted, they were constantly in the habit of serving, and taking the chance of being paid. Latterly, it became necessary to obtain an advance for the support of their families. As to the soldiery, I am enabled to state as an undeniable fact, that with the exception of the advance usually made in taking the field, nearly the whole armed force of Greece, may be said to have served more than half the whole period of the war, without any pay whatever. Indeed the cry has always been—"Give us but bread, Capotes, and papoutzi, (a species of sandal,) and we ask no more!" —I could name many of the Capitani who have assured me, their men were without a farthing of pay for twelve and fourteen months at a time.

The only observation suggested by Mr. Green's con-

cluding paragraph, is, that his mode of noticing the interference of the Great Powers, betrays any thing but a disposition to approve of the measure, while he is evidently full of distrust as to its efficacy in effecting the Pacification of Greece. This might well be expected from the general tenor of his book: but these are points upon which I shall offer no additional remarks, having been already led into an extent of detail, which I was far from anticipating when I took his book into my hands.

In the early part of the volume before me, Mr. Green dwells at some length, on the ill-treatment he experienced from the Greeks, in consequence of the line of conduct which his "duty prescribed." Besides the serious charges brought against him by Mr. Pouqueville.* The Appendix contains the English translation

* Those who feel any curiosity on the subject of these charges, have only to refer to the Second Volume of the work, entitled "*Le Régéneration de la Grèce.* The Appendix of Mr. Green's Volume commences with the character of the Greeks published by Mr. Pouqueville in 1805.—Nothing can certainly be more unfavorable then the picture he then drew. While I maintain that the French writer's statement, is greatly exaggerated, and not very creditable, to his sympathies or discrimination, I will ask what, but such vices as he there attributes to the Greeks, could be expected from a people condemned for so many centuries to the most degrading and hopeless slavery?—My own argument, in admitting the vicesof the Greeks, has been invariably, as it ever will be, that their greatest defects are not only the natural and inevitable result of slavery,

of a Protest drawn up in the name of the Greeks of the Peloponnesus, together with a reply in *French*, which appeared in the *Constitutionnel*.

It is neither my province or intention, to enter into the particulars of the accusations on one side, or their attempted refutation on the other. I have merely to offer it as my own humble opinion, that whatever his instructions may have been, I feel convinced Mr. Green might have avoided rendering himself such an object of marked hatred to the Greeks of all classes. The truth is, that an impression had gone abroad at the commencement of the struggle, that he was decidedly favourable to the Turks, and as much opposed to the Greeks.

The following is a copy of the Protest alluded to as printed in Mr. Green's Appendix. In giving it a place here, I can only say, that it corresponds very exactly

but that they have imbibed them from their masters! Will Mr. Green or his friends, who take such pains to vilify and deride the Greek people, contend, that the moral habits and character of a nation, do not depend on the laws and institutions by which they are governed?

I have never denied that the Greeks possess many inveterate vices, in doing so, I shall ever maintain both from a sense of justice and a love of truth, that those vices are the result of their degraded political condition—and that as stated in a former volume, the wonder is not so much that they have many faults, as that they possess any good qualities whatever! I repeat, therefore, give them freedom and institutions, before you condemn them for vices not their own.

ly with the reports circulated throughout Greece and the Ionian islands.

[Translated from the Modern Greek.]

" *The Greeks of the Peloponnesus to Mr. Philip Green, Consul of the Powerful British Government at Patrass.*

"The cause which obliged us to take up arms against the Musselmen, was for the protection of our lives and our property, of which they despotically endeavoured to deprive us. This we made known to you in writing at Patrass towards the end of last March, as you must have been well aware, by the answer you sent to us by your interpreter, Bartholomew, who assured us from you, that you would remain perfectly indifferent to what was passing between us and the Mussulmen as long as the British Government remained so.

"Although, however you promised neutrality in *words*, —in *deeds* you showed yourself the enemy of the Greek nation; for by means of your spies, and by correspondence with the Turks, you apprized them of our movements and even of our intentions, thus enabling our enemies to anticipate and to thwart them, through the means of your instructions.

"The Malta packet had no sooner arrived at Patrass, than without loss of time you sent her to Prevesa, with your despatches, giving information to the Capitana Bey of our proceedings, and urging him to send assistance to the Musselmen, which in fact he did, by dispatching to them a brig, a corvette and a galliot.

"You at the same time wrote to the Pacha of Jannina, and Jusuf Pacha and the Cahaja of Mehemet Pacha immediately arrived with an additional force.

"Not a day passed but you secretly dispatched your people to the besieged Musselmen in the fort, to advise and instruct them of all that passed: while at the same time, you made an outward show of indifference, and believed that your sentiments were unknown to us.

"You impeded in an indirect manner, all our movements.

"We asked you to pay for the currants which you bought some time back of our com-patriots, and of which the fixed period for payment was expired, when you answered that you would not pay.

"You sent your brother and your interpreter into the Castle in the night time, and they brought in Jusuf Pacha, shewing him the way.

"You secretly prepared signals with a cross, similar to those used by the Christian Greeks, and you gave them to the Musselmen for the purpose of deceiving our

countrymen. Lastly, it was by your counsel that they set fire to the town, the consequence of which was, that property of every description was in part robbed by the Turks, and in greater part plundered by your people.

"Since then, you have used measures contrary to the rights and law of nations,—contrary to the will of the British Government,—and contrary to the promise you gave us.

"You are the cause of ruin to many thousands, of slavery and death to many Christians; and we therefore Protest, by this present National Writing, that you shall in due time give an account of all the above-mentioned acts, and of the injuries of which you are the cause, contrary to law."

27th April, 1821.

Peloponnesus.

The charges of M. Pouqueville are of a much more atrocious nature than the above. They are such, indeed, as deserved a much more formal refutation than the mere *ipse dixit* of Mr. Green. With respect to the charges in the Protest, they are detailed in so clear and specific a manner, that when coupled with the French writer's statements, and the universal opinion entertained throughout Greece, it is extremely difficult to conceive they could be mere inventions.

It was very natural for Mr. Green to hasten up to Paris from Marseilles, when such atrocities were attributed to him. Most men would have taken a much longer journey without thinking it an "inconvenience," or caring about the "expence," as Mr. Green seems to have done!

Mr. Green lays great stress on the circumstance of the Protest not having been notified to himself, or his brother, till long after its date. He might have assigned as a good reason for this, that those who drew it up, being still more or less in the power of his brother or himself, might not wish to give them additional motives for persecution. The fact of there being no signature to the Document in question, may be justly attributed to the same cause. Finally, the indisputable fact of Mr. Green and his brother, having continued to supply the Turks with provisions during the whole Contest, does not go very far in disproving the allegations of the Protest!

With respect to the extract given in Mr. Green's Appendix, and entitled a Refutation of the Charges made against him by the Greeks, it is to be regretted that he has not given an English translation of it, together with the justificatory document alluded to. As to the opinion of the writer in the *Constitutionnel*, his concluding paragraph does not seem to indicate that *he* thought what precedes it, constituted a *refutation*. "*Telle est*

l'exposition de nos sentimens dans cette affaire; mais nous le répétons, nous declinons entierement toute compétence, et nous nous bornons exclusivement aux fonctions de rapporteur;" or in plain English—"Such is the exposition of our sentiments in this affair; but we repeat it, that we decline altogether our competency to judge, and confine ourselves to the duty of a mere reporter." Does this look like an acquittal of Mr. Green in the opinion of his Parisian Defender?

The fact of his vessels having been employed to carry provisions to Patrass, and other places, up to a very late period, if they are not so employed at this moment, has not, as may be well imagined, served to remove the impressions alluded to. It was, in fact, considered as unquestionable, that a contract existed between Mr. Green and the Ottoman Government for supplying the fortresses of the Morea. Such being the universal belief in Greece and among the Ionian islands, it is easy to conceive what an effect it must have produced. If the surmize is unfounded, it will be for the late Consul to disprove the assertion. Should he admit the fact, he will no doubt plead in justification, the privilege to trade granted to the Consuls of the Levant Company. In stating, without fear of contradiction, that this privilege has been a source of the most crying

abuse, and greatly injurious to the interests of commerce and the national character, I would fain imagine, that if ever there was a case in which it ought to have been waived, that in which a community of Christians were endeavoring to shake off a yoke which Mr. Green himself designated as so degrading, was one!*

When to the reports circulated so extensively in the Mediterranean, is added the tendency which each page of his book has to depreciate the Greeks and decrying their cause, while every opportunity is taken to compliment their oppressors and tyrants, it will be for the British public, and the friends of humanity throughout Europe to say, what were the probable motives of its publication?

For my own part, I do not hesitate to assert, that if the

* Thanks to the energy and foresight of the late lamented Mr. Canning, the charter of the Levant Company which had long ceased to be either useful or necessary, has been withdrawn. So that all future Consuls will be appointed by Government. It is much to be regretted that an arrangement was not made at the same time, to replace some other individuals named by the Company, whom the lamented Minister kindly allowed to retain their situations. Mr. Waddington takes occasion to bestow a just meed of praise on Mr. Cartwright our Consul General at the Turkish Capital. In joining my own humble testimony to that of the above writer, I am induced to add, that *his* nomination did infinite credit to the discrimination and justice of the Company.

Sultan had sent an agent to this country, for the express purpose of making out a case in his favour, it could not have been argued with more energy or zeal than in the pages of Mr. Green. Having, therefore, performed what I considered as a sacred duty, not less due to the people of Greece, than to those Monarchs and Statesmen who have come forward to save them from destruction, I shall leave Mr. Green to indulge in those reflections, whether of self reproach or self satisfaction, to which his literary labours may give rise!

I cannot, however, conclude, without expressing the deep regret, which in common with all those who are interested in the preservation of our national character, I must feel on reflecting, that any functionary, however humble, not to mention the representative of England, should have been engaged as I have described during the last six years, and long after we had declared a rigid neutrality between the Belligerents. Nor is it necessary for me to add a single word, on the inevitable effect such conduct must have produced in the minds of those, who are ever ready and even on the watch, to distort the views and policy of this country. But in having put forth a reply, which the extraordinary and uncalled for publication of Mr. Green, rendered absolutely necessary, I might well be accused of partiality, were I to omit stating my conviction, that the late Consul at Pa-

trass, is not the only servant, of the Levant Company, who has shown a decided predilection for the Turks. As connected with this subject, it is of great importance that an inquiry into the transactions which have occurred during the Contest, should take place in order to ascertain all the facts, preparatory to preventing a recurrence of similar abuses. In calling the attention of His Majesty's Ministers to this subject, I feel that I am only performing an act of duty, and that the proposed inquiry would be of great public utility.

END OF PART I.

PART II.

Containing a Narrative of COLONEL GORDON'S Expedition to the PHALERUM, and various Official Documents illustrative of the Affairs of GREECE during the last Campaign.

Although it would have been an easy task to increase the following portion of the Volume, I have preferred merely inserting such Documents, as seemed essential to the elucidation of the Events which have marked the Greek contest, from the fall of Athens to the memorable victory of Navarin.—E. B.

NARRATIVE

Of the Expedition for the Occupation of the Heights of PHALERUM, *under the Command of* COLONEL GORDON *of* CAIRNESS.

WHEN Colonel Gordon arrived at Egina, in the beginning of January 1827, he found the Government very anxious about sending an Expedition to the relief of Athens, but no measures taken, except putting some troops in motion, and neither knowing to what point to send them, nor to whom to give the command. The object on which they had set their hearts, was to get possession of the Piræus, *in order to give courage to those in the fortress.* The Garrison was in a condition to hold out for many months, but certain people (Gropius and Macroyani) had persuaded all the world, that the citadel was on the point of falling: it is true, they were suffering from an epidemic disease. When it was proposed to the Colonel to assume the command, he found

that the first foundations of the Expedition were to be laid, and before consenting, he sent in a note, specifying his demands of troops, artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. The Government agreed to every thing, and certainly very cordially supported him; but, nevertheless, it can be truly said, that the whole details of preparation fell upon himself. The Government, likewise, sent courier upon courier, to Colonel Bourbacki, (who marched from Napoli with about one thousand men, with the intention of joining Kariaskaki in the upper part of Roumelia,) begging of him to change his route, and come towards Athens.

On the 16th of January, a Council of War was held at Coulouri, (Salamis) present, Bourbacki, Vasso, Macroyani, Johanes Notaras, Colonel Gordon, and Captain Hastings, who was to command the naval part of the expedition: this had been made a *sine qua non* by the Colonel. Opinions were divided; Vasso proposed acting towards Orepo, and on the enemy's communications; the Europeans coincided with him; but, Macroyani, who was charged with full powers from the Garrison and the Athenians, vehemently insisted on attacking the Piræus; and Colonel Gordon found himself obliged to sacrifice, in some degree, his military judgment to moral and political considerations. It was resolved that Vasso and Bourbacki should act on the land

side, from Eleusis, while Colonel Gordon should effect a disembarkation towards the Piræus, with the troops of Notaras, the Athenians under Macroyani, and the regular corps at Methana, consisting of three companies of infantry, a squadron of dismounted cavalry, and a detachment of artillery; in all about four hundred bayonets.

Colonel Gordon returned to Egina, to push on his preparations, having been obliged to send to Napoli and Poros for heavy guns, ammunition, &c. and even as far as Cerigo, to obtain a quantity of flour, which he had there in a magazine. On the 23rd, he left Egina, and passing some hours at Ambelaki, where he took measures for establishing his park and magazines, proceeded on the 24th to Metoichi of Phaneromeni, where he established his head quarters. This place, on the North shore of the strait of Salamis, (where there is a ferry,) is a farm belonging to the Monastery of Phaneromeni, and distant about a league from Megara. The positions of the different corps were, at that period, as follows: the regular infantry and dismounted cavalry at Metoichi; Bourbaki, the Athenians, and John Notaras at the town of Megara; the regular artillery, including in its ranks nearly twenty French, German, and Italian Philhellenes, at Ambelaki; and Vasso with about twelve hundred men at Eleusis. For some days we remained

stationary, in order to give time to the last division of Notaras' troops to come up from Corinth, and for the arrival of cannon and stores. All the divisions were supplied from a large magazine, established in the Monastery of Phaneromeni.

At this period, an attempt was made to induce Kutahi to fall into a snare, laid for him by means of a traitorous correspondence, that was intercepted, and of some of his spies, who were discovered: the object was to allure him to undertake a nocturnal attack upon Eleusis, where every thing was prepared, to give him a warm reception; but this did not succeed, although he held several conferences with persons sent to him with letters written by the principal traitor (then in custody,) and even disbursed some money. Meanwhile, the regular infantry and artillery were carefully trained daily, and every sort of preparation continued. At the end of the month, Panayotti Notaras arrived with a division of twelve or fourteen hundred men, from the province of Corinth, and the remainder of John Notaras' forces came up. The squadron of Captain Hastings reached the road of Ambelaki at the same time, and all the columns executed the preparatory movements. Bourbacki, Vasso, and Notaras, assembled their divisions at Eleusis, and thence marched to the village of Menidi, occupied by the Turks: they penetrated into it, but

having no cannon, were unable to make themselves masters of the church, which the enemy had converted into a fortified post: Kutahi came up with about three hundred horsemen, and seemed disposed to charge the Greeks, but finding that so far from being discouraged, they advanced against him with resolution, he contented himself with covering the retreat of his infantry. The Greeks, unable to force the church, retired to Casha, where they had thrown up some intrenchments. This took place on the 3rd of February: Casha is distant four hour's journey from Menidi. This affair, although it produced no result, tended to heighten the overweening confidence of Bourbacki; who, naturally of a brave, open and generous disposition, and long accustomed to victory in the French service, was anxious to come to a pitched battle, and rejected all the warnings given him by others who had more experience of Greek warfare, with regard to the quality of his troops, and the character of his associate Vasso. On the 2nd of February, Colonel Gordon transferred his head quarters to Ambelaki, whither the regular corps marched the same day; and on the following, the troops of Notaras and the Athenians established themselves at Colouri.

All the small vessels and boats that could be found about the island, were seized and conducted to the harbour of Ambelaki, and strict measures were taken, to

prevent any communication with the opposite land of Attica. By the 5th, at noon, every thing being fully prepared, the embarkation commenced, from different points of the bay, about three hours before sunset, and was terminated by night. The troops embarked amounted to about two thousand four hundred, including the regulars; the corps of Notaras, near one thousand two hundred strong, five hundred and fifty Athenians under Macroyani, and two small corps, commanded by Demetry Kalerji and Demetry Griciotti. There were, besides, fifty Ipsariot sailors, all picked men and brulotteers, engaged to assist in serving the artillery, which consisted of fifteen pieces: viz. two eighteen pounders, and one twelve pounder, English long iron guns, on garrison carriages; two eighteen pound brass licornes, or elongated howitzers; four brass six-pounders, and six three pounders mountain guns: all these were on field carriages. The Ipsariotes took charge of the heavy guns, the Philhellenes formed two brigades, one of Frenchmen and Italians, the other of Germans, to each of which one six-pounder was assigned; the other field pieces were served by the artillery of the regular corps, strengthened by draughts from the cavalry and infantry.

There was abundance of ammunition prepared, as well as round, grape and five inch shells. The general

direction of the artillery and the command of the *material*, was intrusted to Lieutenant Schlitzlein, a Bavarian officer of very great merit;—the *personnel* to Mr. Müller, an officer of Wirtemburg:—that *arm* had likewise the advantage of the services of three English volunteers, Captain Whitcombe, of the East India Company's artillery, Mr. Castles, who had been a midshipman, and Mr. Scanlon, formerly first lieutenant of the Karteria; E. Kalerji, in charge of a brigade of the regular artillery, acted as chief of the staff.

The squadron was composed of the Karteria steam-vessel, carrying eight sixty-eight pounders, two Ipsariote brigs, one of sixteen, and one of twelve guns, Colonel Gordon's brig, and above thirty smaller vessels, trabaccolos, sacolevas, trichandores, schooners, &c. the whole under the command of Commodore Hastings, whose excellent arrangements, and whose cool steady courage and judgment on that, as on every other occasion, have procured him the esteem of all who have served with him.

The general staff and regular corps were on board the Karteria, Notaras and Macroyani in the other two brigs of war. Colonel Gordon's brig carried ten day's provisions for the army, in flour and biscuits, the intrenching tools, and thirty pioneers, with the intendant general, Count Porro, and the engineer, Captain Botte;

in her, likewise, and in some of the other vessels, were a great number of gabions and fascines, prepared by the Athenians and the Regulars, at Methana and Metoichi. Of five scampavias, two were employed to transport four three pounders, with their ammunition, and a detachment of artillery, destined to land immediately after the advanced guard, and commanded by Mr. Schlitzlein; these two were towed by the Karteria. The general Hospital, Magazine of ammunition and ovens were formed at Ambelaki.

As Colonel Gordon's object was to have enough of darkness to establish himself on the position of Phalerum, without giving the enemy time to attack us before day light, the squadron did not weigh till nine o'clock; when it proceeded with a fair and gentle breeze, in a clear moonlight night,—glided over the straits where the celebrated battle of Salamis was fought,—passed the entrance of the Piræus, and the promontory of Munychia, and arrived about an hour after midnight before the little port of Phalerum, when the disembarkation immediately commenced. The advanced guard, consisting of two hundred and fifty of Notaras' troops, and one hundred and fifty Athenians, under Macroyani and George Cheliotis, rowed to the shore, and began to ascend the heights, when they were saluted with some musket shots from a Turkish patrole; but, the fire

being returned, the Turks, few in number, fled towards the Monastery of Saint Spiridion, pursued by the Greeks.

Meanwhile, the disembarkation was continued with great rapidity, and in little more than an hour, all the troops were on shore. As the moon set fast then, some difficulty was experienced in clambering over the ruins of ancient buildings, which ran into the water, and in getting up the steep height, notwithstanding that every corps was furnished with guides. As fast as the Greeks reached the summit, they worked diligently at throwing up intrenchments after their method, which consists of digging a ditch and making a bank of the earth outwards. By sunrise, considerable progress was made, and a battery of five guns was established on the right of the position, to command the adjacent part of the plain of Athens. When the sun rose, the garrison of the Acropolis perceiving the heights occupied by Greek arms and standards, expressed their satisfaction by a *feu de joye* from the ramparts, which was returned by our troops. The position of Phalerum, now called Castella, is an elevated *plateau,* rising abruptly from the sea, and commanding all the ground about it within cannon range. The right flank is altogether precipitous, whence it gradually slopes away towards the left, and to the port of Munychia where the ascent is easy. The

approach is, moreover, rendered difficult on the right (especially in winter) by marshes formed by the Ilyssus, which falls into the sea to the Eastward: the road to Athens runs between these and other marshes reaching to the head of the Piræus, and formed by the Cephisus. Beyond the low marshy ground is an olive ground, which extends nearly to the city. In front of the center, at the distance of two musket shots, is the Monastery of Saint Spiridion, seated about half way up the fort of Piræus, and close to the water: thus, the position has the Piræus in its front, the port of Munychia (now useless for want of depth of water) on its left, and that of Phalerum in its rear, with the open ground of Attica, and marshes on the right. Between the summit of the hill and the Monastery, is an ancient theatre, and a well of excellent water. The head of the port of Munychia is separated from the Piræus by a low isthmus, and beyond it, to the South, lies the abrupt and broken peninsula, full of ancient remains, where the ancient town of Munychia stood: the extremity of this peninsula, owing to the nature of the ground, is not seen from Phalerum. In some respects, the position is certainly very strong; as, in order to attack it with effect, it was necessary for the enemy to defile along the front, betwixt it and the sea. It was, however, too extensive for the number of troops that occupied it; and, besides,

was exposed to the want of water: that which we found, by digging on the height, was brackish: the well in front was exposed to the musquetry of the Turks, and the river Ilyssus was far to the right, below the cliffs. According to the first disposition, it had been intended that a body of troops should disembark on Munychia, seize the isthmus, and form a battery there, in order to enfilade the only ground, by which the Turks could make a serious attack, and likewise batter the Monastery.

We found, however, that the reports we had received, regarding the extent and nature of the ground, made by persons more versed in antiquities than military matters, were erroneous: the Phalerum alone, (to occupy it properly) requires four thousand men; ten thousand would not be too many for the whole position: we had not two thousand five hundred, and we therefore gave up all thoughts of Munychia. It was, however, a very desirable object to get possession of the Monastery of Saint Spiridion: this had been represented as an easy matter, although it proved on trial very much the contrary. It was composed of two adjacent buildings of considerable extent: the principal of the two is of a square form, with stone walls of massive thickness and solidity, and containing numerous vaults, which served as bomb-proof casemates: the court round the chapel in the center had been unpaved, and presented only soft

earth: the other building, a little to the North, also of solid masonry, was surmounted by a tower: the garrison of this fort consisted of about two hundred Gueges (a warlike race of Albanians), and, at that time, was unprovided with cannon. At half musket shot, in front of the Monastery, and rather to its right, is a small square pen, used by the Monks for keeping bees, and inclosed with a low wall. Having thoroughly reconnoitred the ground, Colonel Gordon concerted measures with Captain Hastings who came on shore, for attacking the Convent: he got up his steam, and proceeded round into the harbour of Piræus, while the brigs remained at anchor in the bay, and all the small vessels entered the port of Phalerum which, although of considerable depth, is unfit for ships of burden, there being a heavy sea in it, with the wind from the Southward or Eastward. The Greek troops were stationed in such a manner, as to cut off the retreat of the Garrison, and prevent the arrival of succour; and, for want of heavy guns, (none being, as yet, dragged up to the summit,) a six pounder was placed in such a situation, as to play on the Monastery from the land side, though without producing much effect on those solid walls. Captain Hastings having entered the Piræus, opened a well directed fire, of sixty-eight pound shot and eight inch shells, against the Monastery and a Tower on a tongue

of land at the head of the harbour, which served as a custom house, and was occupied by a Turkish detachment. Our *tirailleurs* had previously dislodged the enemy from the Meliserai, or small inclosure, which they held as an advanced post. We had calculated that the Albanians would soon be intimidated by the effect of the shells, which burst in all parts of the buildings, causing showers of stones to fly about: they, however, stood the fire with great resolution, and even, by way of bravado, answered it with their muskets, although suffering a heavy loss in killed and wounded, said afterwards to exceed sixty.

About noon, the Turkish cavalry appeared, and the Greeks, as usual, abandoned the plain, and lined their intrenchments. This was the Seraskier, who came to reconnoitre us, escorted by a body of horse: he advanced by the high road; but, being saluted with some five inch shells, from our battery on the right, drew off beyond the marsh to the foot of a rocky hill, and thence sent a few horsemen to communicate with the Monastery: then moved to the other side, towards the mouth of the Ilyssus and the head of the bay, but was soon driven off by the fire of a brig and a scampavia, and disappeared for that day. Meanwhile the Dogana (custom house) being reduced to ruins, and a practicable breach made on the South-west angle of the Monastery, towards

the sea, General Notaras desired permission to storm with five hundred picked men of his corps, and Mr. Schlitzlein volunteered to take the direction of a gun, destined to support the attack. Although Colonel Gordon had little hope of success, he was unwilling to damp the spirits of the men and gave permission, but took the precaution of sending a company of regular infantry as a reserve. Notaras, reinforced by many volunteers from other corps, including four English officers, marched down with drums beating and colours flying, while Schlitzlein placed a six pounder, served by the French and Italian Philhellenes, within half-musket-shot of the wall. The Albanians, however, receiving the assailants with a heavy and well-supported fire of musquetry, the Greeks dispersed and began to skirmish from behind the stones and broken ground; neither could the example of the European officers, who exposed themselves without measure, induce them to advance. An alarm being given that the cavalry were advancing, not only the Greeks in front fled, for a moment, but the reserve of regulars gave way, and the gun remained exposed with the whole fire of the Turks directed on it. Schlitzlein and a Bavarian serjeant of artillery, who accompanied him, fell, nearly at the same moment; one being shot in the thigh, the other through the arm; fortunately, both recovered of their wounds. Had the Turks

made a sortie, they might have taken the piece, now nearly dismounted; the carriage having failed: it was saved, however, by the firmness of the Philhellenes, who stood their ground until succour arrived, and enabled them to bring it off.

In this unsuccessful attempt the Greeks did not lose above a dozen men, which is chiefly to be ascribed to the confusion produced amongst the enemy by Captain Hastings, who continued to pour his fire into the Monastery with admirable precision. After the assault had failed, he retired, on the approach of the evening, and anchored without the Piræus. Next morning he recommenced the attack which, however, did not continue long. Soon after daylight the Seraskier appeared again, in greater force than on the preceding day; he advanced with his cavalry along the foot of the hills, beyond the marsh, out of reach of our battery, followed by two guns and a body of some hundreds of infantry. One of the guns (an eighteen pounder) drawn by eight horses, moved forward at full speed, and taking up a position near the head of the port, opened with shells on the Karteria. As Captain Hastings had expended all his shot and most of his shells, and an officer arrived on board at the same time, sent by Colonel Gordon, to request he would suspend the attack, until we were able to second him more effectually on the land side, he did

not think it necessary to expose his vessel uselessly; more especially as, from the movements of the Turks, there was reason to think they intended placing a gun on a point, at the entrance of the Piræus, which would have rendered it very difficult for him to get out; he therefore made sail, and returned to his former anchorage before Phalerum, having sustained no other loss than that of his boats, which were knocked to pieces. The Pacha then occupied with his infantry the rocky eminence before mentioned, (where they immediately intrenched themselves) established one or two pieces of cannon, in battery at the Monastery, and assembled his cavalry, *en masse*, before it, as if with the purpose of charging the Greeks, under favour of a heavy rain, which fell at that moment; and would have materially diminished the effect of our musquetry: after some apparent hesitation, however, he retired towards Athens, leaving some piquets of cavalry at the edge of the olive grove.

The Turks from the Monastery fired a few cannon shot against our position, and those on the eminence continued to work at their intrenchments, which were soon in a respectable state: indeed, one of their greatest advantages in this irregular warfare is, the readiness and diligence with which their infantry labour at field fortifications, whereas the Greeks will hardly work at all.

About nine o'clock, at night, we were alarmed by a

heavy fire of musquetry in the town of Athens and below the Acropolis, accompanied by the discharge of cannon and mortars: this, as we afterwards learned, was caused by a sortie of Griciotti, in which he succeeded in carrying some wood into the citadel.

The next day (Thursday, February the 8th,) was marked by a great misfortune to Greece. For the two preceding nights, we had clearly perceived the fires of Bourbacki and Vasso, at the foot of Mount Parnes, to the West of Athens, and those of the Turks in the plain opposite to them. Early on the morning of this day, some of Vasso's officers arrived by sea in our camp, with letters, and having received their answers, returned in the same boat to Eleusis. At the moment they were with us the fate of their corps was decided at Kamatero. This disaster is, in a great measure to be ascribed to the division of command amongst three chiefs, independent of each other, and differing in opinion. Vasso wished to keep the mountains, and act on the communications of the Turks; and, under all circumstances, this certainly would have been the wisest measure: Panayotaki Notaras proposed, by a flank march, to gain the Piræus, and unite their troops with ours: had that plan been adopted, we should have been enabled to occupy the peninsula of Munychia, and, in all probability, by a short blockade, to reduce the Monastery. In that case

we should have found ourselves in a position similar to that of General Church, at the end of April, with an army, not quite so numerous as his, but composed of troops more animated by enthusiasm, more orderly and obedient, and better appointed in all respects. Bourbacki on the contrary, was resolved to risk a pitched battle, and, unfortunately, his opinion prevailed, after very high words had passed between him and Vasso. The main body of the Greek army was posted on an eminence, at the roots of Mount Parnes, having a ravine before it: the impetuous Bourbacki had stationed himself in a redoubt, two musket-shots in advance, having in front a small church, into which he had thrown a detachment.

In this situation, without cavalry or artillery, they were attacked at day break on the 8th by Kutahi, at the head of five or six hundred horse, and two thousand infantry, with two pieces of cannon, licornes, carrying eighteen pound balls. The Turkish guns firing grenades, and served with great rapidity, threw the Greeks into disorder: their cavalry immediately charged; the church was abandoned:—Bourbacki's redoubt was carried, after a short but vigorous resistance, and the main body seized with a panic fled, almost without exchanging a shot; Vasso, himself, being one of the first to run. The enemy's horse followed closely, and did considera-

ble execution; according to the most authentic accounts, the Greeks lost two hundred and fifty killed, fifty prisoners; and near two hundred wounded arrived at Salamis. The vanquished did not even rally in the strong position of Eleusis, but continued their disorderly flight till they got into the island. The Turks then occupied Eleusis, burned the hutted camp, choaked the wells with large stones, and even pushed their parties as far as the Metoichi of Phaneromeni.

This defeat was rendered more disastrous by the loss of Bourbacki, a brave and estimable officer, and a sincere patriot: his horse being shot under him, he was made prisoner by the Turks, after defending himself with great resolution, and, shortly afterwards put to death. Two French officers accompanied him, Captains du Gask and Gibacière: the first was killed in the redoubt; the second, who had been detached to demand reinforcements, might have escaped; but, learning the fate of his leader, to whom he was warmly attached, he returned amongst the enemy, and died sword in hand, with the courage and devotion of a Spartan.

The loss of this battle produced a painful sensation in Greece: it ruined our hopes of raising the siege of Athens; and, in fact, rendered the expedition unavailing. During this day, the troops and shipping at Phalerum, were employed in landing and transporting artillery and

stores; an operation which had been retarded by the bad weather of the preceding one: some cannon shot were exchanged, and on the right a body of Athenians made a reconnoissance in the plain, and skirmished with a party of Turkish horsemen, whom they drove before them into the olive grove, killing three, with the loss of one of their own number, severely wounded. We were not without indications of what had happened at Kamatero: at noon, the Turks fired a *feu de joye* on the fortified eminence of Philopappus, and from the Monastery they called out to our advanced posts, that our friends were destroyed, and that we should soon be driven into the sea. At midnight, an armed Albanian, (a Christian) who had belonged to Bourbacki's corps, entered our lines, and was immediately brought to Colonel Gordon's bivouac. Although terror, fatigue, and hunger had impaired the use of his speech, we were enabled, by what fell from him, to judge of the extent of the misfortune: this man had escaped on the horse of a Greek captain, who fell in the affair, and favoured by his dress and language, passed through the Turkish troops, and concealed himself in the marsh, until darkness enabled him to pass to our camp.

It now appeared certain that the enemy would soon attack us in force, and dispositions were made for giving them a warm reception. Our works were strength-

ened on the left, the weakest part, and all the artillery placed in battery: two eighteen and one twelve pounders in the center and on the summit of the hill, and six field pieces further to the left: it cost us great labour to transport the heavy guns, which we were obliged to drag up very steep rocks by main strength. A cave, on the right of the position, in rear of the battery first established, served as a powder magazine. On the mornings of the 9th and 10th, we expected to be attacked, but the enemy's army did not appear, and nothing occurred, except occasional cannonades and skirmishing in the plain. A Turkish officer, apparently of rank had arrived, with an escort of cavalry, at the intrenched hill, where some large tents were immediately set up: his first step was to send to the Monastery a horseman, who passed at full speed along the shore: the Garrison then opened their artillery upon us, but our batteries answered with so much spirit as quickly to silence their fire. The enemy, however, by means of their cavalry, kept the communication open between the hill and the Monastery, and prevented the Greeks from advancing into the plain. On the other hand we occupied, with a party of the troops of Notaras and a three pounder, a little detached knot, in front of the right of our center. Kutahi, during this time was in treaty with the Garrison of the Acropolis,

to whom he had sent in a summons after his victory, at Kamatero, offering them very favourable terms: his conditions, however, being rejected, the batteries of the besiegers recommenced their fire.

At length, a little before sunset, on the 10th, the Turkish army appeared marching towards us: their cavalry and infantry advanced in masses, accompanied by two pieces of cannon, the same they had at Kamatero, and which immediately unlimbered and exchanged a few shot with our post on the height in front: their troops bivouacked round the hill, and both armies lay on their arms, expecting the return of day. About two hours after dark, a party of the enemy's horse, with one gun, filed along the shore of the Piræus, and entered the peninsula of Munychia: this being immediately reported, a brass eighteen pounder was placed at the point of junction of our left and center, in order to oppose its fire to that of the Turks, and orders were given to strengthen, still further, by new works the left flank. After midnight, a heavy bombardment was kept up against the Acropolis of Athens. During the night, the Musselmen occupied the Meliserai, near the convent of Saint Spiridion, while we withdrew our post and field piece from the knot in front, as it appeared not to be sufficiently supported by the rest of our line, and too much exposed to a sudden attack of the enemy.

On Sunday, 11th of February, two hours before sunrise, the Turks ushered in the day, by firing two shells from their right, one of which killed a Greek at the most distant extremity of our position: we expected that the action would have begun immediately, as it is their custom to attack before day; but on the present occasion, they waited till the sun was far above the horizon: they were employed in throwing up an intrenchment along the shore (adjoining to the Monastery), in forming a battery at the Meliserai, and in reconnoitring the ground we occupied. A mounted officer, while thus engaged on the other side of the harbour of Munychia, was killed by an eighteen pound shot from our left. Judging from appearances, we estimated their number at from four to five thousand, including a large body of cavalry, most of which was kept in reserve in the rear, near the foot of the hill: two pieces of cannon were stationed in front of their left, and two others in the Meliserai; the fire of these guns crossed in our position; another was placed at the Monastery, and a sixth on the point of Munychia: all were eighteen pounders. On our side the Athenians held the right, and the other irregular troops occupied the rest of the line: the dismounted cavalry were charged with the defence of the advanced battery of six field pieces on the left, forming a sort of natural bastion: the regular infantry

composed the general reserve, and were posted behind the center: besides this, each corps had its own particular reserve, consisting of picked men. It had been previously settled that in case of an attack, one Ipsariote brig of war should station herself before the mouth of the port of Munychia to protect our left flank, while Captain Hastings with the other and the Karteria, should enter the Piræus. All the boats and small craft were removed from the shore, so that the troops had no choice but to conquer or die. We had about two thousand two hundred men under arms, and fourteen pieces of cannon in battery; viz. four on the right, three in the center, and seven on the left.

The battle began with a cannonade, which, gradually augmenting, became extremely heavy and well sustained, especially on the side of the Greeks, whose artillery more numerous and better posted and served, acquired a decided advantage: the musquetry fire, beginning from the wings, spread along the whole front. The Turks directed their first attack against our left, which was the most vulnerable point, and succeeded in driving back our *tirailleurs;* but the Nelson, an Ipsariot brig of sixteen guns, opening upon them with vigour, and the smoke of the Karteria appearing at the entrance of Piræus, approaching their rear, they gave way and made no further attempts on that side. They then at-

tempted the right, but were easily repulsed by the Athenians: some cavalry and Albanians endeavoured to establish a tambouria opposite to our right flank, but were driven off the ground by the fire of our lower battery.

Thus repulsed on both wings, their infantry concentrating themselves, made a fresh and more furious attack on the center, where the engagement became very hot: it cannot be denied that the Turks advanced with great resolution, in the face of a continual discharge of musquetry and grape-shot. A large body, taking advantage of some hollow and broken ground, approached the battery on the left, and fired on the pieces in order to dislodge them: it was necessary to bring up the reserve of regular infantry, who attacked with fixed bayonets, and put them to flight. A great mass of their cavalry then moved forward with rapidity, and threatened to charge, but were soon broken and repulsed by the fire of our batteries; while the regulars, disordered by their own impetuosity, were rallied and formed again in the rear. The enemy, however, still made another effort, with equal bravery, but smaller force; they again assailed our center, and the shock was violent: the Greek *tirailleurs* were driven back, and several of the Turkish bairakdars, or standard bearers, rushing forward, planted their colours almost within pistol shot of

our lines; but the brave General Macroyani attacking them with a select body of troops, finally obliged them to retreat. They retired in a confused and straggling manner across the Athens road, and concentrated themselves into an irregular mass under the rocky hill; leaving, however, a considerable rear guard in and about the old theatre, where they were comparatively safe from the effects of our artillery, and where they had collected their dead, and such of the wounded as could not be immediately removed. In this last service they employed forty mules; and here they remained for the night. During the whole action, their officers behaved extremely well; and when the victory was decided, they were still seen riding about, sword in hand, and endeavouring to lead their troops back to the charge. Several were observed to fall while thus employed.

The Greeks never fought better than on this occasion, and never displayed more courage and spirit: the different corps vied with each other. The conduct of the foreign officers and Philhellenes was highly honourable to them: of the Greek generals, Macroyani particularly distinguished himself; he and his troops charged the enemy, singing in chorus a patriotic hymn.

While the armies were engaged on shore, Captain Hastings entered the Piræus with the Karteria, and stationing himself close to the Monastery, began a vigo-

rous combat; the Turks directed against him two eighteen pounders and a heavy fire of musquetry: one gun he silenced, but the other being placed with judgment between the two buildings, defied his efforts, and did him much injury: every shot struck the vessel, and several shells burst on the deck and in her planking; some derangement, likewise, having taken place about the engine, she was in no small danger of going on shore; but, finally, through the skill and coolness of her Commander, succeeded in getting out of the Piræus, and returned to her former station. The Hercules, an Ipsariot brig which the Commodore had ordered to remain off the port of Munychia, lost two men, killed by a shot from a gun which the Turks had masked there during the preceding night. In the evening of this day Captain Hastings, after landing for the service of the artillery all his ammunition, grape, &c. took advantage of a fair wind to proceed to Egina in order to refit. The whole loss of the Greeks by sea and land in this affair, did not exceed forty men: the Turks confessed the loss of three hundred, including six inferior officers.

Had we possessed any force of cavalry, the success would have been complete and decisive: the Turkish artillery, standards and wounded, must have fallen into our hands; and, probably, the siege of Athens would have been raised next day: but, as we were entirely

destitute of that kind of force (the commander of the expedition, and the chief of the staff being the only persons mounted), it was but a barren victory, and left us just where we were before; for, with a corps composed, in so great a proportion of irregular infantry, it was impossible to quit our lines, in pursuit, in the face of a thousand horse, who had hardly been engaged:—besides this, even after the action, the Turkish army was more than double our numbers. The Seraskier was aware of his advantage in these particulars, and did not fail to profit by it: he threw up intrenchments and batteries about the Monastery, the old theatre, and the neck of Munychia, of which he retained possession: he thus kept open the communication between those posts and the town, straightened our quarters, and finally cut us off from the well, which had hitherto supplied the army with water; thus obliging the soldiers to go as far as the river Ilyssus for that necessary article.

The Turks, however, were not allowed to establish their new works without molestation: for a week after the action of the 11th, there was every day vigorous cannonading and skirmishing at the advanced posts, which may be said to have touched each other: on two occasions, the fighting was sharp and caused some loss to the Greeks, and a more considerable one to the enemy, who in one of these affairs had ten killed, thirty

wounded, and a gun dismounted. Meanwhile, as our own force was continually diminishing from wounds, sickness caused by the rigour of the season, and want of fuel and shelter, as well as from the desertion of the irregulars, which it was impossible altogether to prevent where there was so much communication by sea; and as it did not appear improbable that the Turks, though somewhat stunned by their late repulse, would avail themselves of their superior numbers, to make a fresh attack, Colonel Gordon thought it essential to obtain reinforcements, and therefore passed over to the island of Salamis, where he had interviews with the Generals Vasso and Panyotaki Notaras. The island was encumbered with the troops who had escaped from Kamatero, many of them having lost their cloaks and arms, and all in a state of utter disorganization, committing every sort of violence on the inhabitants: with much difficulty and by disbursing some money, he succeeded in transporting some hundreds of them to the Phalerum.

For the space of more than two months, it had been found impossible to have any communication with the Garrison of the Acropolis, or to receive intelligence from thence.

Now, at length, two soldiers got out of the fortress and arrived in our camp with letters from the principal officers of the Garrison. They gave a deplorable ac-

count of their situation; the troops had indeed bread and water to exist on, but they were nearly without clothes, and firewood, in that rigorous season, suffering from the ravages of an epidemic disease, and entirely without medicines, medical advice, or any thing to solace the sick and wounded: Colonel Favier was extremely ill, and the other chiefs protested that the patience of the Garrison was nearly exhausted. As it appeared most evident that by remaining perched on the summit of Phalerum we could not contribute to their delivery, Colonel Gordon resolved to go to Egina, in order to induce (if it were possible) the Government to allow him to withdraw the troops from that position, and to act on the communications of the enemy. He had already in all his correspondence impressed upon them the necessity of changing our plan of operations, and of allowing us to proceed to the Gulf of Oropo, with some ships of war, and at least one thousand five hundred troops. All his representations, however, were vain: encouraged by our success on the 11th, by the exaggerated accounts of victories which they were daily receiving from Kariaskaki, and by the hopes of his speedy arrival at the head of a large force, they resolved that the Seraskier should be driven from Athens, by attacks on his front. With respect to the expedition of Oropo, regarding which they had always avoided giv-

ing the Colonel an answer, we found they had already intrusted it to Colonel Heideck, though with means utterly insufficient, and incapable of producing any considerable result.

These circumstances induced Colonel Gordon, towards the end of February, to retire from the command of the army, which he had held for fifty days:—he resigned it into the hands of the Greek Generals Notaras, Macroyani and Kalerji, and of Colonel Inglesi, commanding the regulars. Towards the middle of the ensuing month, he, however, again entered into active service with a prospect of being able, at last, to carry his own projects into effect. About the same time Karaiskaki arrived in the neighbourhood of Athens with about one thousand soldiers, to whom he joined the wreck of the corps of Vasso and Panayotaki Notaras. In the intermediate period there occurred but one affair worth notice, which reflected great honour on the troops engaged. As soon as the Greek Generals were left to act at discretion, they resolved to execute a plan proposed by Captain Hastings, and of which Colonel Gordon had disapproved as not promising any advantage, and tending to draw the enemy's attention to a point which they had hitherto neglected. To the right of the plain, beyond the river Ilyssus, and at no great distance from the sea, were three small country houses, built like

towers, and surrounded by ditches and olive trees. These Kalerji occupied in the night, with between three and four hundred men, and having demolished the upper stories of the towers, which were slightly constructed, converted the lower parts into fortified posts. Henco, Notaras pushed a reconnoissance through the olive grove, shewed his standard so near the Acropolis that the Garrison hoisted their colours in sign of recognition, and returned without molestation.

All this naturally roused the Seraskier, who not only drew fresh lines across that part of the plain; but soon after moved, with the greater part of his army, to the attack of the towers. The Turks assailed them furiously, and repeated their attacks during several hours, but were continually repulsed with heavy loss; while that of the Greeks, firing from behind their *tambourias*, was very small. On this occasion one standard was taken, and thirty-five heads were brought in. The Turks finding they could not carry their point by assault, brought down one or two howitzers, and threw shells into the forts, by one of which a Greek captain of some repute was slain. This together with their insulated position, and the difficulty of communicating with their friends at Phalerum, and of receiving the necessary supplies, induced the Hellenes to withdraw in the night, and evacuate the posts, which were imme-

diately seized by the Pacha, who threw up fresh works, and establishing cannon there, so as entirely to cut off the Greeks from the river, and reduce them to the necessity of digging wells in the Phalerum where they found only unwholesome and brackish water. Nor was this the only inconvenience, for the battery at the mouth of the river, nearly crossing its fire with that at the point of Munychia, annoyed the shipping, and prevented vessels from riding at anchor before the port. Hence, likewise, they threw shells into the right of the camp. Provisions, meanwhile, began to be scarce: Count Porro, the intendant general, who had executed the functions confided to him with singular zeal and ability, having retired as soon as Colonel Gordon gave up the command, that service, (as is usual in Greece,) fell into the hands of persons who were either peculators, or at least unequal to their duty: besides, the Magazine being at Ambelaki, the transport was frequently impeded by bad weather and contrary winds, so that the soldiers were sometimes two days without bread.

In this disagreeable situation, unable to undertake any thing, and almost besieged by the enemy, the Greek Generals amused themselves by keeping up a perpetual cannonade, as fruitless as it was ill-directed, and which served only to expend their ammunition, and ruin the guns and carriages.

Explicit feliciter.

DOCUMENTS, &c.

No. I.

From Captain Hastings to Colonel Gordon.

"Karteria, Feb. 3rd, 1827.

"Sir,—I beg leave to transmit to you a Report of the number of Boats and Vessels we have here for the present Expedition, and request your directions as to the differents corps to be embarked in each.

	MEN.	BOATS.	MEN.
Perseverance - - - - -	400	- 3 -	50
Hercules - - - - - - -	600	- 4 -	100
Nelson - - - - - - -	600	- 2 -	50
Sacoleva, No. 1. - - -	35	- 1 -	10
Achilles - - - - - - -	200	- 2 -	40
Schooner, No. 2. - - -	80	- 1 -	20
Martingo, No. 3. Gabions	20	- 1 -	10
Sacoleva, No. 4. Fascine	30	- 1 -	10
Sacoleva, No. 5. Fascines	40	- 1 -	10
Schooner No. 6. - - -	80	- 1 -	10
Mistico - - - - - - -	20	- 1 -	10
Schooner, No. 7. - - -	60	- 1 -	6
Tricantine, No. 8. - - -	20		
Ditto, No. 9. - - - - -	15		
Ditto, No. 10. - - - - -	20		
Ditto, No. 11. - - - - -	30		
Ditto, No. 12. - - - - -	15		
3 Scampavias - - - - -	—	- — -	120
Total contained by the Vessels	2265		446 at one time.

Trabaccolo, Fascines & Gabions, carries no soldiers.

Total contained in boats - - - - - -	446
Tricantines - - - - - - - - - - -	100
The number we shall be able to disembark at one time	546

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " FRANK ABNEY HASTINGS."

No. II.

From Colonel Gordon to Captain Hastings.

" Ambelaki of Salamis, Feb. 3rd, 1827.

" Sir,

" In answer to your letter of this day's date, I beg leave to propose the following disposition, for the Embarkation of the Troops.

" The general staff, and regular infantry, and dismounted cavalry, on board the Perseverance.

" General Notaras, with six hundred of his troops, on board the Hercules.

" General Macroyani, with the Athenians, and artillery, on board the Nelson.

" General Demetri Kalerji, with thirty-five men on board the Sacoleva, No. 1. All these troops to be dis-

embarked at the foot of the hill which commands the position, and to be closely followed by the Trabaccolo, containing fascines, the Achilles containing gabions, the Martigo, No. 3, containing ditto and twenty pioneers, and the Sacoleva, No. 5, containing fascines and forty pioneers, and peasants of Methana.

"All the other vessels to land their troops at the Isthmus, and to take on board soldiers of General Notaras. I request you will have the goodness to order all the intrenching tools, spades, pickaxes and wicker baskets, that are on board the Nelson and Hercules, to be distributed to-morrow morning in the Achilles, and the vessels which carry the pioneers.

"I conceive it proper that two Scampavias should be employed to transport a detachment of artillery, with four three pounders and ammunition.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "THOMAS GORDON."

No. III.

DECREE

Of the Administrative Commission nominated at Epidaurus, acknowledging the services of Colonel Gordon.

"Colonel Thomas Gordon animated by the noblest sentiments quitted his country and all the enjoyments of domestic life, separating from his relations and friends, and neglecting his personal interests, came to Greece at the very commencement of her sacred struggle, and took a part in the efforts which were then making to attain our liberty.

"This generous benefactor powerfully contributed to the independence of the Greek people. He assisted them with his private fortune, courageously supported the perils and fatigues of war, and exposed his life in numerous battles. Latterly he accepted, with a noble devotion to our cause, the chief command of the important expedition to the Piræus and ensured the success of the plans of the Government, so salutary for the country. Finally, this generous Philhellene has come to the aid of the treasury with his private purse: thus proving that he is actuated by the purest sentiments of honor and patriotism. In consequence of all these considerations, the Executive hastens to express its lively and

profound gratitude, and at the same time to offer the gallant Colonel the sincere expression of the Nation's thanks. The Greek people, full of gratitude, hope that the gallant Colonel will continue to cherish their cause, and protect their interests as heretofore.

"Given at Egina on the 25th of February, 1827, and in the sixth year of Independence.

(Signed) "ANDREAS ZAIMIS, *President*,
"A. MONARCHIDES,
"D. DIMITRACOPOULOS,
"J. PANAGIOTIS,
"P. MAVROMICHALIS,
"T. TRICOUPIS,
"K. ZOTOS,
"J. VLACHOS."

No. IV.

Letter of Thanks from the President of the Congress of Trœzene to Colonel Gordon.

"Trœzene, April 9th, 1827.

"Sir,

"Your noble sentiments towards the Greek nation, have excited feelings of the warmest gratitude in the

hearts of the Hellenes. All Greece thank you for the succours of every kind which you have so generously brought to her aid. Nor can she sufficiently recompense your virtuous actions in her behalf, except in the page of her history, which is destined to celebrate them. This ardent zeal, which animates a heart jealous for the rights of man; far from diminishing, will increase, on your witnessing the obstinacy with which the barbarian oppressors of Greece desire to crush her. The Greeks, therefore, rank you among the first of her benefactors, and will ever be grateful for such sacrifices and devotion to their cause.

"Accept, Sir, the assurance of our highest consideration.

"G. SESSINIS, *President.*

"A. SPILIADES, *Secretary.*"

No. V.

DECREE

Of the Administrative Commission.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION OF GREECE PROCLAIMS:—

"The wish of the Government and the whole nation is at last accomplished. The Representatives of the Nation are all to assemble at Trœzene, to deliberate on the

safety and prosperity of the people of Greece. The Government will also remove to Poros, and there continue its administrative functions until the National Assembly commences its operations, at which time the Members of the Government, as representatives of the provinces to which they belong, and divesting themselves of their official character, will enter the National Assembly, to fulfil the charge which their respective constituents may have given them.

"The Government cannot quit Egina without declaring to the whole of the nation, how much pleasure it has experienced during the period of its stay there from the peaceable, honourable, and really patriotic conduct of the Eginotes and Ipsariotes resident in the island; both of whom, entirely devoted to the interests of the nation at large, have shewn all possible readiness to execute the commands of the Government, and to co-operate in every manner to the accomplishment of its salutary desires.

"Given at Egina, 17 (29) March, 1827.

"THE PRESIDENT, "P. D. DEMITRACOPOULOS,
"ANDREAS ZAIMIS, "A. H. ANARGYROS,
"D. TZAMADOS, "A. MONARCHIDIS,
"P. MAVROMICHALIS, "C. ZOTOS,
"S. TRICOUPIS, "J. VLACHOS.
(L.S.) "The Secretary General, G. GLARAKIS."

No. VI.

ADDRESS

Of the President of the National Assembly convoked at Hermoine to all the Greeks.

"Hellenes!

"You have proved to the world that you are worthy of freedom. Your noble resolution to die or be free, has attracted the eyes of all Europe. You are now entering the seventh year of your struggle, to support imprescriptible rights, your religion, and country. You have suffered many calamities; you have lost your property, lived amidst scenes of blood, and moistened with your tears the scanty crust which has with difficulty sustained you: but firm in your determination, you still look up to the DIVINITY, and crave HIS protection! what will be your fate? Will the Great Ruler of the Universe abandon you at such a moment, and when you call for the exercise of that liberty of which the desire is implanted in all his creatures? No! the All-powerful God will doubtless nerve your arms, and as his power is most evinced in behalf of the weak, be of good cheer. Recollect too, that the cause of justice must ultimately triumph!

"The august Sovereigns, the generous friends of Greece, the great among civilized nations, and even the people

of Europe sympathize with you; they feel for your sufferings, and already have the clouds which obscured our horizon during ages of tyranny and oppression, began to dissipate. Take courage then, and our fondest hopes will be realized.

"Your Representatives to whom you have confided your rights are at length assembled, and have this day renewed the discussions of the third National Congress, suspended last year at Epidaurus. They are animated by the best spirit, and offer up vows for the success of their endeavours, in the sacred and difficult task before them.

"Without virtue, no social compact can exist; while on the other hand, virtue is the offspring of good laws rigidly administered. Thus, one of the primary objects of the assembly, will be that of improving the Constitutional Charter, by taking for its guide the experience of the past, and in adopting such modifications as are consistent with the circumstances and manners of the Nation. Grant that its acts may breathe nothing but honour and justice, and only tend to the safety and happiness of Greece!

"But on entering the Port, the ship is threatened with shipwreck! The Assembly, desirous of averting the danger, has already determined on sending an Expedition for the relief of Athens.—Hellenes! a new career of

glory awaits you. Your cry of "Liberty or death" is the cry of Patriotism. An immense number of Greeks have fallen in our sacred contest, but how are they to be envied, when you reflect that they fell in a struggle for freedom!

"Who is there among you, that fears to die for his religion and his country? But the carnage is about to cease. Do not doubt it. Philosophy, morals and justice, will no longer permit a barbarian tyrant to massacre a whole people. Christianity will no longer look on to witness the destruction with which the followers of Christ are menaced. The Great Powers of Europe turn a compassionate eye towards us. Continue then to prefer glory to shame; freedom to slavery! Persevere in the struggle for all that is dear to man; and the greater your sufferings the more brilliant your victory!

(Signed) "G. SESSINIS, *President.*

"M. SPILIADES,* *Secretary.*"

"Hermione, March 1st, 1827.

* Having omitted to notice M. Spiliades in my Letters, I avail myself of this occasion to point him out as one of the most meritorious men in Greece. A man whose incorruptible integrity, disinterested patriotism, and simplicity of manners, place him on a level with the early sages of his country. The talents and sentiments of M. Spiliades, may be estimated by the style of the public addresses which are here offered to the reader.—E. B.

No. VII.

ADDRESS

Presented to Lord Cochrane by a Deputation of Hydriots.

"Hydra, the 7th (19th) March, 1827.

"Most Illustrious Lord!—Our population desired this long while nothing more ardently than your arrival. This was the object of the prayers we addressed to HEAVEN. You may, therefore, conceive the joy we felt at the sight of the brig and schooner which brought you. This event again filled us with hope. We hasten, therefore, to send to you our Admiral George Sacturi, and Captains T. Glonys and George Neuga, to present to you the homage of our Island, and to communicate to you the sentiments of our rejoicing, as well as our impatience to see the re-organization of our little navy under your auspices, which you will lead to fresh victories, calculated, we hope, to establish the independence and liberty of Greece.

"Accept, most illustrious Lord, the assurance of our profound respect.

"*To the most illustrious Lord Cochrane, High Admiral of Greece, and Admiral of the Auxiliary Forces of the State.*"

No. VIII.

From Lord Cochrane to the Deputies of Greece assembled at Hermione.

"Poros, the 9th (20th) March, 1827.

"Gentlemen,

"I had the honour of receiving, by the hands of your respectable Deputies, the despatches which you have addressed to me, and I could not be otherwise than much flattered by the sentiments they expressed towards my person.

"This satisfaction was the greater, as it furnished me an opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of General Colocotroni, Messrs. Canaris, Botassis, Bulgari, General K. Zavella, of Count Metaxa, and the other officers who accompanied him.

"But I must freely confess, that this interesting event was accompanied by some sentiments of regret, when I found that the bravest and most renowned officers of Greece were engaged in the formation of a political assembly, and wasted their time in discussions respecting the choice of the place where they were to meet, whilst the enemy overran the country without meeting with any resistance, and whilst he possessed three-fourths of all the fortresses of Greece, and besieged the capital of the Republic.

"Athens is daily in danger of falling into the hands of the Ottoman forces; the brave Favier, with a handful of heroes, full of enthusiasm for the cause of independence, flew to the assistance of the gallant defenders of that city, whilst the Greek officers still busied themselves with frivolous discussions on civil affairs.

"If the shade of Demosthenes again animated the ashes of this great man, which are deposited here, he would apply to you his first Philippic, changing the names of individuals and places. We should then learn from the mouth of a countryman, deeply versed in the history and knowledge of man, what line of conduct we ought to pursue. I recommend to you to cause this oration to be read in full assembly, and I particularly recommend to the citizens charged with the destinies of Greece, to follow this advice word by word, for with a similar authority, thus applicable to existing circumstances, it would be an unpardonable degree of presumption on my part to repeat any thing else but his own words—"ἀν τοινυν."

"I have the honour to be, with profound respect, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,

(Signed) "COCHRANE."

(Translation from the Greek.)

DEMAND

Made on the Provisional Government.

"Four field-pieces; fifty balls and two chain-shot for each cannon. From one thousand five hundred to two thousand seamen, accustomed to war, to serve in the expeditions. These are to receive one moiety of their pay at the moment of embarkation. They are to be provided with the usual arms. This expedition is to start in a few days, and will assuredly succeed. Transport vessels are to be chartered for a month, at the lowest price they can be procured for. Applications ought, however, to be made to well-disposed patriots to lend their vessels for this grand expedition, which, with the blessing of GOD, may decide the fate of the country.

"A sufficient number of boats for effecting a landing ought to accompany the transports. The charges of this expedition are to be paid from the funds deposited in my hands; and therefore it becomes necessary to observe every possible economy. All the accounts are to be adjusted, after the most rigorous examination, since the aim and end of all the philanthropical societies in Europe is to save Greece, and not to enrich individuals.

"These Societies and all Europe expect, that the divers Greek citizens, who possess the means, will ren-

der every assistance in their power for thus only the efforts to be displayed for the liberation of the country from the yoke of the tyrants can be crowned with success.

(Signed) "COCHRANE."

No. IX.

ADDRESS

From the President of the Third National Congress of the Greeks to all the Philhellenic Committees in Europe.

"Trœzene, March 15th, 1827.

"The cries of the Greeks, who are fighting and shedding their blood for the faith of Christ and the liberties of their country, were at last heard by the Christian world, and instantly the bright star of civilization appeared in the horizon of Greece, and by its beneficent influence it awakened in the bosom of all a hope for her regeneration and prosperity. In this enlightened age, when the voice of reason, truth, and justice, directs the minds and opinions of men, certainly it cannot be permitted that the name of Greece should be effaced from the annals of the world; but to the glory of the Cross, and to the eternal honour of the human species, the Greek is admitted to the rights of nations, and his im-

munities, as just as they are sacred, are protected by philosophy and morals; since virtuous Philhellenes, from their respect for the dignity of mankind, write, speak, wish, lament, weep, and exert themselves, and contribute, in every manner, to serve Greece, and endeavour to cause her to be received into the great European Family.

" Philanthropic Philhellenes! Friends of justice and the Christian faith! whom the noble feeling of compassion has caused to shed tears—in whose bosoms patriotism, and the love they bear their brothers and neighbours, have awakened sentiments of commiseration and sympathy—whom the long and bitter servitude of Greece has deeply and justly grieved—who have relieved her sons from famine, and given strength to their arms—we implore you, by the God whom we all adore, not to cease your benefactions, and your liberal assistance, until the noble aim be attained, in order that you may reap the fruit of your generosity, and find in your conscience a source of eternal recompense. Be persuaded that the Greek is worthy of his liberty; that he has not a mean spirit, or a heart susceptible of ingratitude; and that he will ever think with gratitude of his benefactor.

" The Greek nation has now combated seven years to obtain her rights, and perseveres in the intention of living or dying free. Assembled in its third national

assembly, it publicly proclaims, as its benefactors, the members of the different Committees, and all other Philhellenes, and transmits a record of their beneficience to after-ages. But it is poor and destitute, and it, therefore, invokes a continuation of their generous sympathy, and intreats them still to furnish Greece with supplies, to enable her to stand against the colossus which threatens to crush her.

"Revered Europeans!—You know, full well, that it was naturally impossible for the Greek nation to remain entirely unblemished by the vices of slavery, oppressed as it was during four centuries, by a most intolerable yoke; but it is not so corrupted as many have represented it. Unfortunately, it has found enemies, when it imagined it had as friends and helpers in its sacred contest, not only all those who believe in Christ, but also all those who are guided by a conscientious feeling arising from real morality. Let not, therefore, your zeal be diminished by the falsehoods of the enemies of Greece, but continue as the Gospel teaches you—"To do unto others as you would be done to yourselves!

"GEORGE SISSINIS, *President*,

(L. S.) "N. SPILIADES, *Secretary*."

No. X.

From Andreas Miaoulis to the Administrative Commission.

"On board the Hellas, March 20th, 1827. (O.S.) Poros.

"Gentlemen,—Obeying the superior orders of Government, which I had received while I was cruising in the Eretrian Sea, I immediately proceeded to Egina, and being informed there that the Government was transferred to Poros, here I am, in the Hellas (frigate) waiting for new instructions; but, before I receive such instructions, I think it my duty to make publicly known what I think and feel, and what I wish that Government, as well as the whole nation, should know respecting me and my sentiments.

"It is now more than six years that I have been continually fighting, together with the remainder of my brethren, against the enemies of my country. Neither the consciousness of my insufficiency nor the weight of the office, which the country confided to me, have made me disheartened, or induced me to give way; thinking that the first duty of a citizen is to do what he can for the safety of his country; which duty I always took care to fulfil, and if I have not always been successful, the fault is not to be attributed to my disposition. Long ago, my hopes, together with those of the whole nation, have been founded on the arrival of the great man.

(Lord Cochrane) whose previous exploits promise, even to our country, the success of our great and difficult cause. This personage is now arrived, and I congratulate the Government and the nation at large on his arrival. The Greek Navy may reasonably expect every success under the command of such a leader, and I am the first, according to the best of my power, to undertake new dangers under his orders—which, indeed, will be rather difficult to me, in consequence of my advanced age and little experience, but which I shall do gladly —thus obeying the feelings of my heart, which never wished any thing else but the good of my country. Begging the Government not to have any doubt of the sincerity of these my feelings.—I remain, with the most profound respect, the most obedient patriot.

(Signed) "ANDREAS MIAOULIS."

No. XI.

From Lord Cochrane to Colonel Gordon.

"Poros, March 28th, 1827.

"My dear Sir,

"I have arranged every thing with the authorities of Hydra and Spezzia regarding an auxiliary Expedition to the extent of two thousand seamen, and such idle

military folks as may be on the islands, and are inclined to assist.

" I shall be glad to hear how you get on, and when you will be ready to embark the Troops. Also, whether young Colocotroni has joined his forces to those under your orders, or what he is about.

" I have had an answer from the Legislative Assembly to the letter I sent by the Deputation, from which I conclude that all differences must now be at an end.

" I shall remain here forty eight hours to settle matters with Tombasi, and then I shall proceed to Egina, and afterwards to your quarters, if I do not find you there.

" Believe me yours truly,

(Signed) " COCHRANE.

" P. S.—Captain Hastings, who will deliver this to you, will forward your wishes in all things that regard the naval arrangements."

No. XII.

DECREE

Of the Third National Congress of the Greeks.

" Whereas the sublime science of governing the State causes the prosperity of the people, and the external as well as internal policy requires much experience, and knowledge, which the barbarous Ottoman has never allowed to the Greeks:

" Whereas the Greek Statesman who is versed in politics, both in theory and practice, is required to be at the head of the State, in order that Greece may be governed according to the object of civil society; decrees—

" 1. That Count John Capodistrias is named by the Congress, in the name of the Greek Nation, Governor of Greece, and is intrusted with the Executive Power.

" 2. As such he shall govern the State according to the Established Laws.

" 3. The duration of the power entrusted to him by the nation is limited to seven years, beginning from this day.

" 4. That he should be informed of this by a letter, signed by all the Plenipotentiaries of the nation, and be invited to come to the country, and hold the Reins of Government.

" 5. A Commission of Three Members, known by the name of the Administrative Commission, is appointed to govern the State during his absence; and it shall cease as soon as the Governor has arrived in Greece.

" 6. That the present Decree should be inserted in the Code of Decrees, and published by the Press.

" Given at Trœzène the 2d April 1827, (O.S.)

(Signed) " GEO. SISSINIS,

" *President of the National Assembly.*

" N. SPILIADES, *Secretary.*"

No. XIII.

The Third National Congress of the Greeks, to the Most Excellent Governor of Greece, Count John Capodistrias.

" The Nation, having seen how many evils sprung up in the space of its seven years' struggle, in consequence of the Executive Government being entrusted to many persons; in order to avoid those evils which exposed the Nation to imminent danger, has decided, through its lawful Plenipotentiaries assembled in this Third Congress, to concentrate all the Executive Power in one man, worthy of such a trust, endowed with political knowledge, possessing personal merit and experience, and totally impartial, with a unanimous voice, has found your Excellency, and named you its Governor, according to the included Decree. The Congress, therefore, congratulate you on this unanimous choice, and being sure that you will obey the voice of your Nation, hasten to desire you to come here without delay, and to hold the Reins of Government, according to the manner with which the Nation has entrusted them to you.

" Given at Trœzene, the 6th April 1827, (O.S.)

" GEO. SISSINIS, *President,*

" N. SPILIADES, *Secretary,*

" *And all Members of Congress.*"

No. XIV.

DECREE

Of the National Assembly.

"The Third National Assembly of the Greeks, considering that funds are necessary to insure the happy result of the contest; that the Nation, in consequence of the evils attendant on war, have not such resources as the pressing wanst of the country demand—in fine, that a Foreign Loan has become necessary to cover future expenses, decrees as follows:

"1. The Greek Nation opens and accepts a Loan to the Amount of Five Millions of Spanish Dollars, by means of Mortgage on the Territorial Domains for the security of the Lenders.

"It gives to the President of Greece, Count John Capodistrias, the power of negociating, wherever he may find it most convenient, this Third Loan, without prejudice to the Rights of the Mortgage on the Territorial Domains acquired by the Lenders of the Two first Loans.

"3. The Conditions of this Third Loan are left to the patriotic zeal of the President.

"4. The Interests of the Two former Loans shall be paid out of the Third.

"5. The present Resolution shall be inserted in the Bulletin of the Laws, and made public by being printed.

"Decreed at Trœzene, April 20th, 1827.

(Signed) "GEORGE SISSINIS, *President*,
"N. SPILIADES, *Secretary*."

No. XV.

From Lord Cochrane to the Greeks.

"April 12th, 1827.

"Greeks!—Your most dangerous enemy, the dissensions, has been defeated. Now your work is easy. The youth of Greece, from all parts, rush to arms. The fate of the Acropolis is no longer doubtful. As the besiegers are surrounded—as the transportation of provisions is stopped, the narrow passes are taken, and retreat has become difficult,—now the liberty of the classical soil of Athens is certain, which has been destined, by Divine Providence, to become again the seat of freedom, sciences, and arts.

"Greeks! after the accomplishment of this, do not stop; do not sheath your swords as long as the brutal Turk holds even a palm of the sacred soil, which once belonged to your ancestors.

"Let the young seamen emulate the land heroes in glory; let them hasten to embark on board the national ships; and if your independence and your rights be not acknowledged, let them blockade the Hellespont (Dardanelles,) and carry the war to the country of the enemy. Then the inhuman Sultan, the unjust slaughterer of his subjects, the blood-thirsty tyrant of the Greeks, will be destroyed by his own people. Then the Musselman power will fall of itself;—then the sacred standard of the Cross will float again over the church of St. Sophia;—then the Greek people will acquire independence and good government; celebrated cities will again arise, and the lustre of ages to come, will equal that of ages passed.

"But do not think, O Greeks! that your country can be safe, if each of you do not run eagerly to her defence.

(Signed) "COCHRANE."

No. XVI.

From the General in Chief to Colonel Gordon.

"Head-Quarters, Poros, April 16th, 1827.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to request, that you will take the immediate direction of the Ordnance Department

of the army, and that you will adopt the necessary steps for uniting in one corps all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of artillery, that you can collect, and who are not at this moment in the camp before Athens, or in the fortresses of Peloponnesus, on permanent service.

"You will be also good enough to collect every piece of field artillery that may be at present within your reach; as also the ordinance stores and ammunition of every description that may be found in a similar state with the artillery.

"I am confident that you will execute this service with great celerity, and with that zeal which has already so much distinguished you in the Cause of Greece.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"R. CHURCH, *General in Chief.*"

No. XVII.

PROCLAMATION.

"Head-quarters, Camp, near Megara,
April 20th, 1827.

"Hellenes!

"Invited by the Representatives of the Nation assembled in the Congress of Trœzene, to assume the important functions of General in Chief of the Forces

of Greece; I have accepted that sacred trust, with feelings deeply impressed by the honour conferred upon me; and by a conviction of the arduous task I have to perform. I feel that I have neither merits nor talents to entitle me to the glorious appellation of General in Chief of Greece; but I feel, at the same time, that the devotedness of my heart to the Cause for many years past, gives me a claim to the friendship and confidence of the Greek Nation; and more particularly of its warriors, many of whom, I am proud to say, now so distinguished in the battles of their country, were formerly my companions in arms.

"The Nation being at length so firmly united in the General Congress of Trœzene, may anticipate the happy results arising from union, patriotism and energy, and Greece, ere long liberated from oppression, may be hailed by the Christian nations of Europe as a glorious and free country. Rouse, then, Greeks of all ranks, and of all ages, capable of bearing arms, and join the standard of your country in the field, with unanimous resolution! Hasten to liberate Athens, and drive the despoiler from her sacred walls!

"For myself, I promise to do every thing in my power, to encourage the brave and active soldier, and to protect the inhabitants of the different districts through which the armies may pass. Athens once

saved, the military may be certain of recompense; and the citizens in general, may rely on the establishment of a system, to protect them in future, from illegal exactions of any sort. Such are the sentiments which I am desirous of making known to you, in this hasty address from my camp, near Megara. I assure you, at the same time, of the determination of the distinguished Chief, now commanding your fleets, and myself, to co-operate together with heart and hand, for your prosperity, glory, and liberation.

"RICHARD CHURCH,
"*General-in-Chief.*"

No. XVIII.

From the General-in-Chief to the Administrative Commission.

"Head-quarters, Camp near Athens, April 27th, 1827.

"Excellent Sirs,

"I have the honour to inform you, that after I had concentrated a desirable force in the camp near Megara, consisting of the corps I had ordered to unite there, I transferred my head-quarters on the 23d, to the camp in Attica, commanded by General Kariaskaki, near Port Phoron, distant from Athens about eight miles. On

that day and the following, the troops arrived from Megara and Salamis, in the camp of Kariaskaki, which had already been reinforced by the corps of Sessini and Petmesa, and by a corps of Hydriot seamen, which his Excellency Lord Cochrane placed at my disposal, and which has taken post on the fortified lines of the Phalerum.

" On the 25th, a simultaneous movement was made by the principal corps under General Kariaskaki, and from the troops in the Phalerum; the squadron directed by his Excellency Lord Cochrane entering the Piræus at the same moment. The result of this movement was highly successful; the enemy was driven from his position round the Piræus, and from all his posts along our line. We are now masters of that important point, as well as considerably advanced in the plain towards Athens; and occupying, at the same time, the Phalerum, Munychia, the old Arsenal of the Piræus and the strong position covering Port Phoron: the right of the Greek line being now in the Phalerum, and the left on the chain of hills of Mount Carydalus.

" A body of Turks posted in the Monastery of Saint Spiridion, close to the Piræus, still resist in that strong post, and are at this moment suffering a heavy cannonade from the flag-ship of Lord Cochrane, as well as from our batteries on the Phalerum. They are,

however, completely surrounded by different corps of our troops, and it is probable they must shortly surrender.

" The army of the Seraskier occupies the heights and a part of the plain in our front, having his head-quarters at Patissia; he also occupies several posts on the sea line near Trespirgos, East of the Phalerum. The positions of the Turkish force round Athens, are the same as they were a week ago, the strongest of which is that of the Philopappus.

" I have great reason to be pleased with the conduct and spirit of the troops. General Karaiskaki merits the highest praise for his zeal and activity, and I think it but justice towards this brave officer, that he should carry into effect the movements he has himself proposed for the deliverance of Athens: and as he has now with him, besides the chiefs already in his division, and in the Phalerum, the distinguished leaders of the Suliotes, Generals Nikitas, the younger Colocotroni and Sessini, I entertain sanguine hopes of our being still able to save the Acropolis from falling into the hands of the enemy.

" I am happy to say that our loss in the action of the 25th, and succeeding days, has been but trifling, while that of the enemy has been considerable; but what is of infinite advantage to us is, that the ground we have

gained is highly important for our subsequent operations for the relief of the Acropolis.

"I have also great pleasure in stating, that we have communicated with the brave Garrison of that fortress; which, encouraged by the operations of the army, of which they are spectators, have determined to hold out to the last.

"I beg to assure the Government of the zealous and active co-operation I have received from his Excellency Lord Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the Naval Forces; between whom and myself, as well as between the Navy and Army, the greatest harmony and unanimity prevail. I have the honour to be, &c.

"R. CHURCH,

"*General in Chief.*"

No. XIX.

From the Same to the Same.

"Camp of the Piræus, April 28th, 1827.

"Excellent Sirs,

"I beg leave to inform you, that being desirous that no obstacle should prevent the army under the orders of General Kariaskaki from advancing immediately towards Athens, and attacking the Turkish positions

round that place, a capitulation was this morning granted to the Turks in the Monastery of Saint Spiridion, by which they were allowed to leave that strong post with the honours of war, after having made a very courageous defence for some days, notwithstanding a heavy cannonade from the ships under the orders of his Excellency Lord Cochrane and the guns of the Phalerum, besides a continued fire of musketry from the troops who had surrounded the Monastery. The difficulty of storming this position, from its strong and singular construction, discouraged the troops from making the attempt; and the ammunition of the ships and batteries being exhausted, terms were offered, on the part of the Admiral in Chief and myself, yesterday, to the Turks, with a view of saving them, if possible, from total extermination, but which they refused.

"An anxious desire to move towards Athens without delay, induced me to grant the Turks permission to withdraw with their arms and baggage, and which they merited from their gallant defence: it also appeared expedient to do so, in order to create a favourable impression among the corps of Albanian Turks, and in the enemy's camp, as well as throughout Roumelia generally. It is, however, with the utmost grief I announce to you, that these arrangements, so beneficial to the public service, have been counteracted by a dreadful catastro-

phe, to prevent the possibility of which every precaution had been taken. I relate it with grief to your Excellencies, as being so truly disgraceful to the character of the soldiery, although it is but justice to add, that many of the officers and men distinguished themselves nobly in the cause of honour and humanity, and covered with their own persons, the Turkish detachment from the fury of their enraged countrymen; in this sacred duty, an officer and several soldiers were killed. I enclose the report of General Kariaskaki, as also a statement drawn up at my own request by M. Gropius, Austrian Consul, from the deposition of a Turkish officer, saved by a Greek officer of cavalry. By these documents your Excellencies will perceive, that no premeditated plan of destroying or insulting their prisoners gave rise to the tragedy, which yourselves and every true patriot must ever so deeply deplore. In order that the truth may be known as far as it relates to the crime committed by an unruly soldiery, or as to the facts connected with the unhappy event which gave rise to it, and which caused the loss of so many lives, as well as those which are favourable to the Greek name, I will enter into more detail than I could otherwise find leisure to write.

" General Kariaskaki having arranged with the Turks for their leaving the Monastery and received their standards, he immediately formed them into a close

column, in front of the building on the land-side; and, for their protection, threw a line of cavalry between them and the Greek troops occuping the neighbouring posts. Cavalry and infantry were also posted round the column, and in the very center General Zavella and several of the most distinguished Greek officers placed themselves as hostages. The General commanding the irregular Greek cavalry, as well as the Commandant of the regular cavalry, Colonel Almeida, were also present for the protection of the Turks; and, in fact, every disposition made by General Kariaskaki for their safety—he himself being present, and in the center of the column. In this order the Turks commenced their march from the Monastery, and were moving regularly along; but, as unhappily it was generally thought in the camp, that the Seraskier himself and several of his principal officers were in the convent with immense treasures, a crowd of soldiers from an adjoining post threw themselves into the convent, in the hope of finding booty; disappointed in this, they followed the column in spite of the escort, and one of them laying his hand on the sword of a Turkish officer, endeavoured to take it from him, upon which the Turk unfortunately fired his pistol, this was returned by a musket shot, and in one instant a firing commenced from the stragglers, on the Turks, and from the Turks in return. The Greek

Generals and officers who were with the column were equally fired on by the furious soldiery, and saved themselves with great difficulty. As the assailants moved on, their numbers increased from different quarters, until the column arrived close to the hill occupied by part of the Turkish army. From this hill the Turkish batteries fired upon the crowd and destroyed a great many of the unfortunate Turks, together with numbers of the Greeks; the confusion was now at its height. At this moment a circumstance took place which was highly creditable to the Greek troops. The two principal advanced posts of the army, consisting of Suliotes, under General Botzaris, and the corps of General Nikitas, unmindful of the immediate vicinity of the enemy, who was firing on them, flew to protect the retreat of the Turks, and succeeded in opening a passage for their escape, and in this manner a number was happily saved. From the account of the Turkish officer alluded to above, it appears that about one hundred and thirty of the column were killed, and probably as many effected their escape.

"I have no words to express my feelings in relating this lamentable event. I am, however, somewhat consoled to find that it has excited a sensation of the deepest indignation throughout the army, and more particularly among the Generals and superior officers, and I

trust a terrible example will be made of the principal offenders; there is no possibility of excusing such an act. I am willing to admit that it is difficult to restrain the fury of an army hastily collected, and now amounting to nearly ten thousand men, whose hatred of the Turks has been increased by atrocities lately committed in the Morea by the enemy, on defenceless villages, and on women and children; not to mention the generally unforgiving nature of the Contest. In addition to the above causes, it should be observed, that a great portion of the soldiery forming this camp, has been suffering for a length of time under the greatest privations. My indignation is, however, such at this moment, that nothing but the apprehension of a greater misfortune, the fall of Athens, and a conviction that there was no premeditation in the act, could induce me to remain in the camp.

"Several distinguished officers belonging to different European armies, and who are either travelling in Greece or aiding her cause, were present when this unhappy event took place; their feelings are in unison with my own. It is, however, satisfactory to me, that they were witnesses of the scene, as it enables them to bear testimony to the facts I have related.

"Mr. Blaquiere, who is proceeding to Trœzene, has kindly offered to be the bearer of this despatch, and as he was also an eye-witness, he will afford your Excel-

lencies any farther particulars you may be desirous of obtaining.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "RICHARD CHURCH,

"*General in Chief.*"

No. XX.

From the General in Chief to the Administrative Commission.

"Camp of the Phalerum, May 5th, 1827.

"Excellent Sirs,

"It is with the utmost grief I inform the Administrative Commission, that his country and the army, are deprived of the services of the brave General Kariaskaki. This worthy officer, whose loss the whole army deplores, has died from the effects of a wound he received yesterday. I enclose a bulletin of the action, which has produced no other result of importance, except that of having deprived Greece of one of her most meritorious officers, and of some soldiers who were killed and wounded at the same time.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "RICHARD CHURCH,

"*General in Chief.*"

BULLETIN.

"Yesterday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, some of the irregular troops opened a fire on an enemy's post, established near the heights of the Phalerum; the Turks returned it, and a Greek was wounded, upon which the Turks came out to make him a prisoner; some of his comrades having gone to effect his rescue, such numbers were insensibly hurried on soon after, that a smart skirmish commenced. The Greeks attacked an intrenched post, and another near the sea, upon which a large body of the enemy's cavalry came to the aid of the infantry. General Kariaskaki, who heard the firing, hastened to the spot with a view of putting an end to the action, other officers followed him, and joined in the attack, instead of causing the fire to cease. The result was the loss of some officers and men killed and wounded. Besides General Kariaskaki, General Nikitas was wounded: Captain Whitcombe, an English officer who had distinguished himself on several occasions was severely wounded by a cannon shot; I hope, however, that he is out of danger. Panigiotti Divitina, aid de camp of General Hadgimichali, was also severely wounded. The Turks lost a number of men, especially in cavalry: our troops did their duty. The soldiers obeyed their officers, and were not pursued by the enemy. I trust that the loss sustained by the Greek

soldiery on this unexpected occasion, will act as a salutary lesson in future, and that no action will again be commenced without orders.

(Signed) "RICHARD CHURCH,
"*General in Chief.*"

No. XXI.

From the Same to the Same.

"Camp of the Phalerum, 6th May, 1827.

"Excellent Sirs,

"With the deepest regret I acquaint you, that a division of this army has this day been defeated by the Turkish army under the Seraskier, in an action which took place under the walls of the Acropolis of Athens; and that fortune abandoned us at the very moment of receiving congratulations upon the prospect of our being able, before night, to save the brave Garrison and the unfortuate families shut up in the Acropolis. Few combats, considering the numbers engaged in it, have been more sanguinary than this; and our loss being above one thousand five hundred men, chiefly killed, as your Excellencies well know that the wounded are sacrificed

in the barbarous warfare of the Turks, amongst whom are several of the Generals and Officers of the highest distinction. Your Excellencies are aware of the efforts made by me in collecting this army for the relief of Athens. After repeated successful actions with the enemy, previous to the death of the brave General Kariaskaki, it was determined, (owing to the representations of the critical situation of the Garrison of the Acropolis), to make a desperate attempt to relieve it: and having concerted measures with his Excellency Admiral Lord Cochrane, for his co-operation, I determined to land in the night with a corps of three thousand five hundred men, at the Church called Saint George of the Three Towers, and endeavour, by a rapid movement in the night, to surprize Athens, and liberate the Acropolis. We accordingly embarked from the camp at the Phalerum, and landed, after a short passage, on the opposite side, the troops shewing great alacrity. We marched forward, but day-light overtook us just as the leading column had arrived within musket-shot of the Philopappus. The troops then took up a position forming two lines, with reserves for each line, and intrenched themselves in the usual manner of doing so; an action now commenced with the Turkish infantry, posted on a hill near the Philopappus. The Turks, who had evidently been surprised in the first instance, soon mustered

in numbers, under the protection of their fortified heights; by degrees their cavalry arrived, and in a short time displayed itself in formidable numbers on the left flank of our first line, accompanied by some pieces of artillery, which commenced firing on our troops; in the mean time another, and still more formidable column of cavalry, (supposed to be the cavalry of Omer Pacha, of Negropont), appeared in motion, threatening every part of our line: the troops of our first line behaved with great firmness, and repulsed three attacks of cavalry, killing many Turks and horses; but the contest was unequal. It soon appeared that the enemy meditated an attack with all his cavalry, amounting to about two thousand men; this tremendous column fell furiously on the right flank of our line, after it had suffered from the enemy's artillery; and in a few minutes cut the greater part of it in pieces. On beholding this catastrophe, the second line, reserves, and the rest of the army, seized with panic, fled in all directions, nor was it possible for human efforts to prevent it. The field of battle was soon covered with the Turkish cavalry, pursuing and cutting down the Greek soldiers; and our bright prospect of being the liberators of Athens changed into that of being totally defeated. His Excellency Admiral Lord Cochrane had just landed, and was paying me a visit in the intrenchment, where I had fixed my head-quarters, and

he was in the most imminent danger before he could re-embark. I must inform your Excellencies, that early in the action, being apprehensive of the effect of the attack of the enemy's cavalry, I had ordered General Zavella, commanding the troops in the camp of the Phalerum, to attack the enemy, or at least to make a demonstration: but it seems that circumstances rendered it impossible for him to carry this order into effect. I had relied upon this movement, and, had it been executed, it would have drawn off a considerable portion of the enemy's army, and probably saved us from destruction.

"I have great reason to praise the conduct of part of the troops, many of whom maintained their posts to the last; and it is with great pain that I inform you, that the Generals Draco, Lambroveikas, George Zavella, Fotomara, Notara, as well as General Kalergi, Chief of the Cretans, have all been killed. The regular infantry, and their Commander, Colonel Inglesi, after a noble defence, have nearly all fallen. Of the gallant little corps of Philhellenes only four remain; and of the brave Suliotes who went to the field, almost all died at their posts. I deeply deplore this heavy misfortune, but it was necessary to attempt the relief of Athens at any risk, and not to be mere spectators of its apprehended fall.

"Every military disposition was made to entitle us

to success, but all our efforts were of no avail against the overwhelming force of the Turkish cavalry. I am happy, however, to state, that a considerable number of the fugitives who had fled to the rocks on the sea side were saved by the ships of the squadron.

"The Generals Macrojani, N. Zervas, Botzaris, and many other officers, deserve high praise for their gallant conduct; and I have great reason to be satisfied with the assistance of the Officers of my personal Staff, Colonels Payne and O'Fallen.

"The army has made a desperate effort to save Athens; and I by no means despair of the fate of Greece from the loss of a battle, in which so many of her sons met death with the most heroic courage.

"I have only to add that, in spite of our disaster, I shall maintain the position of the Phalerum, and hold in check the army of the Seraskier (Kioutahi) until the concerted operations for attacking the enemy can be carried into effect.

"I feel it necessary to impress on the minds of your Excellencies, the necessity of adopting speedy and efficient measures for supplying the army with pecuniary and other resources; for I am convinced that, if we are assisted by very trifling supplies, all will yet go well.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "R. CHURCH,

"*General in Chief.*"

No. XXII.

From the General in Chief to the Administrative Commission.

"Camp, Phalerum, May 19th, 1827.

"Excellent Sirs,

"I have the honour to inform your Excellencies, that I have made dispositions for occupying the Passes called the Dorveni, which cover the Isthmus of Corinth. I have ordered the armed inhabitants to occupy immediately the intrenchments there; besides which, a corps of six hundred men under the orders of experienced officers, have been sent to the same point. A corps of Turkish cavalry, four hundred in number, made a foraging expedition to the Plain of Megara, and carried off some cattle. By the intelligence which I inclose you, it will appear as if the army of the Seraskier was in great want of provisions. I have reason to believe this information correct; and as his Excellency Lord Cochrane has assured me, that he has taken measures for preventing provisions passing to the army before Athens, through Negropont or the Gulf of Talanta, we may hope to distress the enemy still more. My arrangements are nearly completed, for establishing a communication between the different detached partisan corps of this army now occupying the defiles, from the Gulf of Corinth to the Coast

on the side of Thermopolæ; and I am in hopes of some supplies, with provisions and ammunition, to be able to prevent the communications of the enemy on the roads from Zeitouni by Talanta, and those through Salona and Livadia.—A cannonade is going on at this moment, between some of the Turkish batteries and some pieces of artillery in our lines. I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of Count Porro, Intendant General of the Army, whose return to this camp with the supplies your Excellencies may place at his disposition, is highly necessary.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "RICHARD CHURCH,

"*General in Chief.*"

No. XXIII.

CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS

Connected with the Surrender of the Acropolis, which Event took place on the 5th of June, 1827.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITADEL OF ATHENS.

" Art. 1. All the troops of the Garrison march out with their arms and baggage.

2. " All the Athenian families withdraw without arms, but with baggage, and may repair to their dwellings and villages, where the Pacha engages to restore their property to them, and to guarantee that as well as their lives. The Pacha further engages to give means of subsistence to the women and children who have lost their husbands and parents, and to assign them a village for their residence.

" 3. All Musselmen, of whatever age or sex, who are in the Citadel, are to be given up to the Pacha.

" 4. The tract of land which separates the city from Cape Colias, shall be evacuated by all the Turkish troops, except the Philopappus, which remains unoccupied.

" 5. The French officers, and three officers of the Pacha, and the three Albanian chiefs, who are required by the Greeks as hostages, shall accompany the column to the place of embarkation, and remain there till all the troops are on board.

"6. The Pacha furnishes sixty horses for the removal of the sick and wounded. The Citadel shall be given up in its present state, with all the artillery, arms, ammunition, and provisions.

"7. The Pacha having learned that mines may be laid, will send three confidential persons, who shall be received into the Citadel as soon as the capitulation is accepted. As these three persons may be considered as hostages in the hands of the Greeks, the latter shall give three distinguished persons in return, who shall be sent back as soon as the Citadel is evacuated.

"9. If the Pacha's officers sent to the Citadel, find any damage done, after the acceptance of the capitulation, to the walls or the towers, by means of miners, the capitulation shall be void.

"10. As soon as the capitulation shall be accepted, the hour shall be agreed upon at which the execution of it shall commence.

"We, the undersigned Commanders of the Acropolis, have accepted this capitulation in the above form and tenor.

"GERASIMO PHOKAS, "N. KRUSIOLI,
"N. ZACHAZITZAS, "S. KATZIKAYANIS,
"MICHOS LEKAS, "D. EUMORPHOPULO,
"S. VLACOPULO, "G. MAMURI.
"COL. FAVIER."

No. XXIV.

STATEMENT

Respecting the Surrender of the Acropolis of Athens, drawn up by the Representative of the Chiefs of the Garrison, Captain Stelios, the Cephaloniote, and confirmed by the verbal testimony of all who have come from the Acropolis to Egina, up to this day, 28th of May, (O. S.) 1827.

"After the departure of the Greek troops from the Phalerum, while the Chiefs in the Acropolis endeavoured to quiet their soldiers by paying them, and had thereby induced them to consent to stay three months longer in the fortress, one day last week, the Captain of the Austrian brig, anchored at Keratsini, presented himself, and asked the besieged what they wanted, as they had hoisted the white flag on the fortress. The Chiefs were astonished at this, as they knew nothing of such a flag having been hoisted, and they, therefore, answered, that such a thing had not taken place, and that they wanted nothing. Some Greeks were on the point of firing upon him. The Austrian continued to say, that it was the most favourable opportunity for them to come to an agreement with the besieger, in order that they might come out with security of their lives, and with those advantages which they might, at

a later period, in vain expect. This speech of the Austrian excited a disturbance among the more evil-disposed persons in the fortress, and they began again to hold councils among themselves as to what was to be done. Then, also, Colonel Favier, who had constantly persevered in exciting a sentiment of despair among the besieged, and who was continually urging them to terminate their sufferings an hour earlier, proclaimed loudly against those patriots, who endeavoured, by all possible means, to prevent the surrender of the fortress. He recommended the proffered capitulation to their attention, and assured all that they would be certain of safety; and, at last, having become the leader of the discontented, he prevented, in the most absolute manner, the patriotic party from refusing the proposal of the Austrian, as they had formerly that of Captain Leblanc. When the other Chiefs saw that it was of no avail to resist, but, on the contrary, that a commotion would take place if they opposed him any longer, being obliged thereto, and thinking at least to gain time, they consented that a reply should be given to the Austrian, that they wished that Commanders of the Three Powers should be present—namely, England, France, and Austria, and that the capitulation should take place under the guarantee of all. This reply was given to the Austrian in writing. When he had received it, he did not desist

from his proposal, saying that it was difficult for vessels of the three nations to come together speedily, and that the circumstance would not admit of delay. Two days after this, Vice Admiral de Rigny appeared. He no sooner arrived, than he wrote to the Garrison to excite them to conclude the negotiations speedily. He remained a day and night in the Turkish Camp, waiting for the answer of the Garrison; and on this being delayed, he wrote the next day an *ultimatum*, saying, that he regretted to state that he was on the point of departing; but that he told them beforehand that their self love would reduce them to seek for safety at a time when they would not find it. The persons sent by Monsieur de Rigny assured the Garrison, verbally, that the Greek armies were dissolved, and that nothing was to be expected from them; that Lord Cochrane had quitted Greece; and, lastly, that the affairs of Greece were in the most distressing condition. Then the soldiery came to a decision, and elected Favier their Plenipotentiary and Chief, to conclude the negotiation with the enemy. They opposed the other Chiefs vehemently, and threatened that, if they did not discontinue their resistance, they would either give them up to the Turks or kill them. Favier himself gave vent to many threats against those Chiefs, calling those patriots ignorant, perverse, and traitors, because they resisted the giving up of their

country, and Favier became sole Commander in the fortress, with his Major, Pisa, and his Aide-de-Camp, Kyriakides. He was also supported and assisted in every thing by the heads of the discontented party—Mandalos, Kotziannos, Stamelos, Chondros, Nikos, Galaxidiotis, and others. Those troops who appeared most innocent, and the least to take part with him, were the Athenians and the Ionians. The conditions were stipulated, after some trifling discussions; and, in the meantime, the mediators went and returned incessantly to and from the Acropolis. The article which they insisted upon most was, that the Athenian soldiers should remain and live in their city, giving up their arms; but since the Athenians opposed this decidedly, the enemy at last consented, and was satisfied that all those families should remain which belonged to Athens; and in pursuance of this condition, some men, women, widows, and children, were forced to remain with the Turks. Altogether there were fifteen in number.

On the 23d instant (O.S.) the French and Austrian vessels, which were anchored off Keratsini, came to Tripyngi (Munychia), and the conditions being terminated, they obliged the Garrison to come out, and to embark in them. Then the persons sent by Monsieur de Rigny said, that their countrymen cared so little about them, that, although he had written to request

them to send the boats necessary to receive their distressed brethren, they remained indifferent; and that Monsieur de Rigny was, therefore, obliged to come with his vessels of war to transport them.

"On the morning of the 24th, when the Garrison had given up to the Surgeon, Hassan-Aga, all the Turks who were in the fortress, according to the agreement, and delivered to a separate Commission those Athenians who were to remain, they received seventy-five horses from the Seraskier, to transport the sick, and to carry off as much of their effects as they could take away with them. They came out with their arms and the other honours of war, having in their center seven Beys of consequence, as hostages, and accompanied by Monsieur de Rigny himself, with some of his Officers. They were embarked on board the vessels of war, and afterwards landed at Salamis.

"Those who are against Favier affirm, that the previous mission of Captain Roccavilla had principally for its object to consult with the vessels of war which were at Keratsini, and to induce them to effect, by every possible means the capitulation of the Acropolis; and that Monsieur Leblanc immediately despatched a vessel for Monsieur de Rigny. Kyriakides said in the fortress, that Favier had given secret signals to Roccavilla.

"Of those Athenians who remained, in order to live in Athens, the Turks afterwards killed three, as a sacrifice *(corban)*, according to their custom. This an eye-witness related, who came afterwards from Athens to Salamis.

"The Colonel of the Philhellenes, Pisa, Mr. Scarpas, and others of the Philhellenes, affirm the same things against Favier as the others do."

No. XXV.

The following is the official correspondence referred to in the preceding letters and statement:

Translation of a Letter addressed to the General in Chief and the Greek Leaders, by the French Vice Admiral de Rigny.

"Gentlemen,

"The Garrison of Athens has just requested to be allowed to capitulate; it has solicited my intervention to obtain the best conditions possible. I have endeavoured to fulfil this sad duty for the sake of humanity.

"It is possible that this affair will be quickly terminated, and it is therefore very necessary for Greek boats to come to Cape Colias, to embark the troops. I beg

you to send them, and to forward the inclosed letter to Poros.

" I have the honour to salute you,

(Signed) " H. De Rigny, *Vice Admiral.*

" *(Pressé) Directed Messieurs Les Généraux et Chefs Grecs, Commandant les troupes Grecques à Egine.*"

No. XXVI.

From General Church to Vice Admiral de Rigny.

" Egina, 5th June, 1827.

" Sir,

" I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter without date, addressed as follows:—'(Pressé) Messieurs Les Généraux et Chefs Grecs, Commandant les troupes Grecques à Egine,' which the commanding officer in the island of Salamis has just forwarded to me. As it was marked 'pressé,' I opened it, although I did not conceive it to be meant for me, as letters, which relate to the service of the troops under my orders, have hitherto been addressed to me exclusively. I shall, however, in this instance, name a Commission of General Officers, to whom I will send your letters, in order that they may enter with you into its

details, and place themselves in communication with you, Sir; such being, as I conceive, your desire.

" I beg to observe, that, previous to the departure of Captain Leblanc, commanding his Most Catholic Majesty's frigate *La Junon*, to whom I am happy to acknowledge my obligations, and with whom I had concerted such measures as the cause of humanity might eventually require, it was stipulated between that officer and myself, that a brig of war of his Most Catholic Majesty should remain here, or in the bay of Salamis, for the purpose of conveying to him any communication I might wish to make, relative to the Garrison of the Acropolis of Athens; and he politely promised to return here for the purpose of treating with the Seraskier, on my intimating to him that I had no longer any hope of making a successful effort for the relief of that fortress.

" Judge then, Sir, of my surprize on reading your letter, stating that a capitulation was nearly terminated for the Acropolis, through your intervention, without my knowing one word about the matter; and, as I had not communicated to Captain Leblanc that I had given up hopes of operating so as to relieve the Garrison, (conceiving myself at this moment, with my army reinforced, and nearly re-organized, in a better state for endeavouring to relieve the Garrison than even when I was in the position of the Phalerum.) I confess that,

for the present, I had no intention of requesting any foreign interference whatever, persuaded that the measures I have in contemplation may distress the enemy, or perhaps oblige him to draw off his forces from Attica altogether. I have no doubt that the Captain of the brig of war in question, who had the politeness personally to place himself in communication with me, will confirm what I have the honour to state in this letter, and, consequently, by the arrangement I made with him, all former negotiations were annulled. I am, Sir, as anxious as any friend of humanity can be, to save the brave Garrison and the Inhabitants of the Acropolis; and it was from this sentiment that, after his Excellency Admiral Lord Cochrane had written to Captain Leblanc to interfere in their behalf, and when the latter did me the favour to shew me Lord Cochrane's letter, that I gave my consent to the Garrison's capitulating.

" Subsequent information as to the state of the provisions in the Acropolis, and the measures which I was daily bringing forward in order to relieve it, made me view this affair in a very different light. I saw that we had received several false statements as to the quantity of corn and water in the Citadel; and having at last obtained a *proces verbal* of the real state of the case, I made my own conclusions, and evidently perceived that it was my positive duty, as Commander in Chief of the Armies of Greece, to delay as long as possible the sur-

render of the fortress; and upon this principle I have acted, having neither written to Captain Leblanc, nor to any of the Commanders of the *different* Christian squadrons in these seas, to request their interference to obtain a capitulation for the Acropolis of Athens. On the contrary, knowing how the enemy is pressed for provisions, I am persuaded that the measures concerted between Lord Cochrane and myself may, ere long, materially ameliorate the position of the armies under my orders, and, consequently, that of the Garrison of the Acropolis.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient humble Servant,

"R. CHURCH,

"*Commander in Chief of the Land Forces of Greece.*"

No. XXVII.

From Vice Admiral H. De Rigny to the Members of the Provisional Government of Greece at Poros.

"Salámis, June 2nd, 1827.

"Gentlemen,

"The brave Garrison of the Acropolis being without hope of relief, since the Greeks have abandoned the position of the Phalerum, has testified a desire to renew the Treaty for capitulation through the medium of Captain Cornero, Commander of his Imperial Majesty's

brig *Veneto*, who was at that time alone at Salamis, and has further requested that officer to give information to some French or English Commander, that he may co-operate in forwarding this act of humanity.

" I arrived here yesterday, and received this communication from the Austrian Commander, and I shall exert myself, according to the desire of the Garrison, to obtain the best and most honourable terms for it, to which its perseverance entitles it.

" You will bear in mind, Gentlemen, that the result of the capitulation of the Turks in the Monastery, has made it a delicate matter to enter into a Treaty for the Acropolis; and, on the other hand, that the evacuation of Attica renders this very necessary. In acquainting you with this, both in my own name, and in that of Captain Cornero, I must express a wish, that a vessel of his Britannic Majesty's had been here, in order to fulfil the desire of the Garrison, that officers of two neutral Powers, at least, should, if possible, co-operate in concluding the arrangement.

" I inclose a pressing letter for the Commander of some English vessel of war, which may either be, or may arrive at Poros or Egina.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

" Your very humble Servant,

(Signed) " H. De Rigny."

No. XXVIII.

(Letter without date, but received 1st June.)

From Vice Admiral De Rigny to the Chiefs of the Acropolis.

" Gentlemen,

" I have just received intelligence of a letter, written in the name of the Chiefs of the Acropolis, in which you request the mediation of a French Commander.

" Being accidently here, I will endeavour to effect an arrangement with his Excellency the Seraskier, which will suit both parties. I have the honour to salute you,

" H. DE RIGNY, *Vice Admiral.*

" There is no English vessel of war here."

No. XXIX.

From the Same to the Same.

" From the Camp of the Seraskier, May 21st, (June 2nd), 1827.

" Gentlemen,

" His Excellency Redschid Pacha, having received intelligence of the communication made to me by the Chiefs of the Acropolis, concerning the surrender of the fortress of Athens, and respecting my mediation and that of Mr. Cornero, Commander of the brig of his Royal and Imperial Majesty, accepts the conditions

mentioned in the following articles, which he has concluded with me, and which I inclose for your perusal.

" I have done all that depended on me to obtain permission for the whole of the Garrison to come out with their arms; but the Pacha will by no means consent to this; and further, the Athenians are not admitted into the conditions to go out with full liberty. All that I could obtain was, that which is mentioned in the third article. However I think I have gained all that I could reasonably expect, as circumstances are changed by the evacuation of the Phalerum, and I cannot avoid begging the chiefs to observe that the conditions are now better than the first.

" I should regret greatly if the conditions did not please you, as I am, at the same time, convinced that it will be impossible for me to obtain any more favourable.

" As soon as the chiefs will have signed the enclosed copy, to shew that they accept the conditions, the Seraskier will send them the same in Turkish, signed and sealed with his seal, and I will remain present until the entire conclusion, to guarantee them as far as possible.

" H. DE RIGNY, *Vice Admiral.*

No. XXX.

From the Garrison to Admiral De Rigny.

(Without date, but of the 2d June.)

" Admiral,

" The Garrison of the Acropolis thanks you for the pains you have taken in their behalf.

" Not having the time necessary to answer yours at length, this evening, they will do so to-morrow.

" The Garrison, however, take the liberty to request the Admiral to give notice, if possible, to some English Commander. They have the honour to present their respects to the Admiral, and request him to send some person to-morrow to receive the proposals.

" THE GARRISON IN THE ACROPOLIS."

No. XXXI.

From the Same to the Same.

" From the Acropolis of Athens, 22d May, (3d June,) 1827.

" Admiral,

" The Garrison in the Acropolis of Athens perceives, as you remark, that the conditions which you have presented for the capitulation, are more advantageous than those presented by Mr. Leblanc, notwithstanding that the circumstances are not the same, and it thereby learns

the zeal you shew in its behalf, and thanks you most sincerely for it.

" Our condition, however, Admiral, presents an obstacle which cannot be overcome. We cannot separate our fortune from that of the Athenians. We should, by doing so, be wanting in the duty of humanity and honour. If the Athenians, after having obtained their liberty, wish to return and to avail themselves of the advantages proffered them, they are of course free to do so, and the object will be better obtained in this manner. But that we should leave them behind against their will, is impossible.

" With respect to our arms, which are required from us, we Admiral! will not give them up. All of us, captains, soldiers, garrison, and inhabitants, will undergo the same fortune; and, perhaps it will be more advisable for the Garrison to go forth with their arms, in order that no accident may occur, against the will of the Seraskier, prejudicial to his honour.

" We request that there may be given us, as hostages together with the three Turkish officers, the Velico Giamjas, the Liuli Aga Chaparis, and Mustapha Aga Ghegas Scungerinis.

" We also request, as we told you yesterday, that the positions through which we are to pass, may be evacuated.

" THE CHIEFS OF THE FORTRESS."

No. XXXII.

From the Vice Admiral to the Garrison.

"From the Camp of the Pacha, June 3rd, 1827.

"Gentlemen,

"In compliance with your letter of yesterday, and the expressions of confidence which you addressed to me in concluding it, I have employed my best efforts to obtain more favourable conditions for you.

"I obtained from the Pacha successively, that the chiefs should all go out with their arms, and that five, ten, or fifteen men should go out armed with each of them.

On receiving your letter this morning, I made fresh exertions; the Pacha grants the hostages you mention, but he will not, and he says he *cannot*, let all the Garrison retain their arms; he prefers waiting the chance of what time may effect.

"I quit the Camp, without hope of changing his determination, and regretting that I have not been able to serve you in a transaction, which, as far as regards myself, might be a very delicate one.

"Fear—I think it my duty to say to you in conclusion—lest a too great consideration of self-love prevent you from obtaining any conditions.

"I have the honour to salute you,

"H. De Rigny, *Vice Admiral.*"

No. XXXIII.

Translation of a Letter addressed to George Lee, Esq., Secretary to the General in Chief, by Captain Roccavilla, an Italian Officer in the service of Greece, giving an Account of his Escape from the Acropolis.

"Egina, May 28th, 1827.

"Sir and Friend!

"I do myself the pleasure, according to your desire, of giving you an exact account of the circumstances connected with my quitting the Acropolis of Athens, as well as on the state of the Garrison.

"Seeing the impossibility of obtaining positive intelligence from without, and placed in a situation of the greatest perplexity as to what we ought to do, I proposed to go out of the Citadel. This proposal was made at noon; after some generous reflections on the part of Colonel Favier, and a long discussion as to the danger of the enterprize; perceiving that my resolution was fixed, we decided on certain signals, for communicating all that it might be important for the Garrison to know. Every thing being arranged, it was just dusk when I descended from the wall accompanied by two brave Greeks, who were well acquainted with the road. Having with the greatest silence and precaution reached the first Turkish sentinels, one of whom was smoking his

pipe and occasionally crying the watch word *dalle, dalle, obin, obin!* We passed him, however, without being discovered; and from one heap of ruins to another, we got as far as the wall which surrounds the City. Here, we found that the aperture had been blocked up with large stones, and were obliged to work very hard for above an hour to remove them. This done, we proceeded along the base of Mount Meta, and towards daylight, reached the Coast near Cape Vari, where we found a detachment of sixteen Turkish soldiers. After an exchange of some musket shots, we succeeded in dispersing this party, and making one prisoner. Not seeing any vessel on this part of the Coast, we took up a position on the highest part of the mountain. Here we waited without bread or water, and with the greatest impatience for something to appear. Our hopes were happily realized towards the evening, when a vessel was seen approaching the Cape. I immediately determined to descend to the beach. On reaching this, we began to light a fire, composed of some dried branches found near the spot, and after a little time, had the satisfaction of seeing a boat coming to us. In a few minutes more, the boat landed, we embarked taking the Turkish prisoner with us, and were soon put on board the vessel which had hove in sight so opportunely. What was my satisfaction to find my friends Doctors Baillie and Dou-

non on board! They received me with open arms, and instantly provided us with refreshments. In three hours after, we entered Ambelachi, and on the next morning I paid my respects to the General in Chief, who received me with his accustomed kindness.

The condition of the Acropolis is very bad, the Garrison being reduced to a very small allowance of barley bread, and water also in small quantities. The fuel is totally exhausted. All the houses are razed to the ground. The horses, asses, cats, and all other animals have been consumed, and sold at very exhorbitant prices. As for instance—an ocka (a pound and a half) of horse flesh, *fourteen piastres* (about 4s. 6d.) and every thing in proportion, will enable you to judge of the rest.—There is no linen or medicines for the sick and wounded —no shelter to put them under, or prevent the effects of the explosion of shells and cannon, and the changes of weather. Such is the critical situation in which two thousand two hundred souls are placed. Of these, one thousand five hundred are soldiers; the remainder consist of women and children.

" Accept, &c.

(Signed) ROCCAVILLA.

" P. S.—There may be a sufficient stock of Barley in the Citadel to last for eight months. Water will be scarce, but there is no fear of its failing, as it proceeds from a well."

No. XXXIV.

TREATY

For the Settlement of Greece.

"In the name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity!

"His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest which, by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasion to piracies, which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting Parties to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burdensome measures of protection and repression; his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having besides received, on the part of the Greeks, a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman Porte, and being, as well as his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts, and to regulate the operations thereof by a formal Treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the con-

tending parties, by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity, as by the interests and the repose of Europe.

" Wherefore they have nominated their Plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign the said Treaty viz. :—

" His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. William Viscount Dudley, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Counsellor of his Britannic Majesty in his Privy Council, and his Principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

" His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules Count de Polignac, Peer of France, Knight of the Orders of his Most Christian Majesty, Major General of his Armies, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Maurice of Sardinia, &c. &c., and his Ambassador to his Britannic Majesty;

" And his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, Christopher Prince de Lieven, General of Infantry of the Armies of his Imperial Majesty, his Aide de Camp General, Knight of the Orders of Russia, of those of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of that of the Guelphs of Hanover, Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Sword, and of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty;

" Who, after having communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form, agreed upon the following Articles :—

" Art. I. The Contracting Powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

" This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the Treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, by the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

" Art. II. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following basis :—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior * lord; and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute *(relief)*, the amount of which shall be fixed, once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

* *Suzerain* is the term used; it belongs to the feudal law, and signified lord paramount.

" To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the Continent or in the Isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

" Art. III. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the Continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the High Powers and the two contending parties.

" Art. IV. The Contracting Powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the basis laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their representatives at Constantinople, with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the Treaty now signed.

" Art. V. The Contracting Powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

" Art. VI. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing Powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation: the mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the High Powers.

" Art. VII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

" In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed, and sealed it with their arms.

" Done at London, July 6th, 1827.

" DUDLEY,

" POLIGNAC,

" LIEVEN."

ADDITIONAL AND SECRET ARTICLE.

" In case that the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the High Contracting Parties agree upon the following measures:—

" I. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconveniences and evils pointed out in the public Treaty as inseparable

from the state of things subsisting in the East for the last six years, and the termination of which, through the means at the disposal of the Sublime Porte, appears still remote, impose upon the High Contracting Parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks:

" It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them, Consular Agents, so long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

" II. If within the said term of one month, the Porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of the public Treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the High Contracting Powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both if such become necessary, that the said High Contracting Powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collison between the contending parties, and, in fact, immediately after the aforesaid declaration, the High Contracting Powers will

conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

" In consequence, the High Contracting Powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the Admirals commanding their squadrons in the seas of the Levant.

" III. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffice to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the High Contracting Parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favour in the Treaty of this day, the High Contracting Powers will, nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them; and, in consequence, they authorize from this time forward their Representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

" The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the Treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said Treaty.

" In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

" Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of Grace 1827.

(Signed) " POLIGNAC,
" DUDLEY,
" LIEVEN."

No. XXXV.

PROCLAMATION

Of the National Assembly.

" May 17th, 1827, at Trœzene (Damala).

"The *Austrian Observer* extracts from the *Universal Gazette of Greece*, of 19th May, the Proclamation of the National Assembly of Greece, announcing its dissolution on the completion of its labours, and the removal of the Committee of Government to Napoli di Romania. In this Proclamation, signed by GEORGE SESSINIS, as President, the Greeks, are most urgently recommended to preserve concord and friendship among themselves. After enumerating the measures that have been decreed, the Proclamation continues :—

" But neither good laws, nor the form of Government, nor the Establishment of Courts of Justice, nor the organization of the fleet and the army, nor the co-operation of the above-mentioned distinguished men (CAPODISTRIAS, COCHRANE, and CHURCH), are sufficient to deliver us from the impending danger. Above all things the mutual love of all is required, the will of all, and reciprocal co-operation, that we may attain the object we have in view. Greeks! experience has shewn us, that we can conquer if we will. Myriads of Ottomans have disappeared from the face of our paternal soil, and we are able to destroy thousands of them if we love each other.

" The powerful Sovereigns of Europe, the generous Philhellenes, do not cease their exertions, that we may recover our rights. After having weathered every storm, we enter at length the harbour of safety; but we on our side must do our duty, and prove our gratitude to our European benefactors, by making a good use of their noble aid, and giving them the satisfaction of seeing us a free and independent nation. Greeks! the powerful of Europe are engaged in intervening for our freedom; their Ambassadors, lovers of justice, endeavour to make your oppressors conceive that the land of your fathers does not belong to them, and that its inhabitants are not their *goods*, but rational creatures,

formed according to God's image; but we have no other duty than that of combatting for our deliverance and independence. While, therefore, the just Monarchs and the Christian world defend our rights, we must out of love of humanity offer peace, but at the same time combat, in order at length to obtain our rights, or not to become the miserable victims of the fury of the Sultan.

(Signed) "GEORGE SISSINIS, *President*,
"N. SPILIADES, *Secretary*."

No. XXXVI.

PROCLAMATION

Issued by the Administrative Commission, dated Burtzi, (the Fort in the harbour of Napoli,) August 21, N.S.

"The Administrative Commission announces to all Greece, that an important and decisive circumstance has now occurred, and the Government considers it as its imperative duty, to make it known.

"The Conventions of June 24th, (July 6th) concluded at London, by the Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers, England, France, and Russia, and which have been almost every where known, do not allow us to doubt

that those Great Powers have resolved to put an end to our struggle by their powerful and persevering intervention. The Greek nation had already sought this intervention, through its Representatives in the third National Assembly, which met first at Epidaurus, and afterwards at Trœzene; and the resolution of the Great Christian Powers proves, that the Greeks did not hope in vain for their interference. Great, however, as their desire for the termination of the war may be, the Greeks must not forget that their future fate depends, in a great measure, on themselves; and on their actions, which, in this decisive moment, must be guided by prudence, and accompanied by active zeal. The Greeks are especially in need of perfect union among themselves, to prove to the world that they are unjustly accused of being friends to confusion and anarchy. Their firm resolution to show themselves obedient to the laws—united in one object, the welfare of their country —will make them worthy of the good-will of all the Christian Powers, and chiefly contribute to the happy result of the powerful intervention.

"According to Article IV. of the Convention, the Three Powers will first of all require an armistice. The Greeks, certainly, cannot oppose what they themselves asked at the time of the Assembly at Epidaurus, but they must also reflect, that it depends on them-

selves that the armistice shall be honourable and advantageous to them. They must, therefore, redouble their energy, and show greater obedience and readiness than hitherto that the enemy may not, in the interval, reap advantage at their expense. The Committee of Government, considering this, will do its utmost to support the expert energy and readiness of the Greeks.

"Greeks! the reading of the Treaty, will convince you what important interests of the Greek Nation are now discussed; and how necessary it is that the Government should be in a situation calmly to devote a great share of its attention to the developement of those important interests. The town of Napoli, though the late troubles have been appeased, is allowed not to be best placed for attaining this great object.

"The agitation still remaining, after such great disorders, and the fear of new possible disagreements would engage almost the whole attention of the Government at Napoli. It has, therefore, been resolved to remove it to Egina, where it will be able as before, calmly to attend to the great interests of the Nation, and in a favourable situation to superintend and second the military operations if they continue. But while the Government removes to Egina, it will not forget the necessity of maintaining tranquillity at Na-

poli, nor neglect the rights and interests of that city, but take the necessary measures before its departure.

" Greeks!—The more the Government feels the importance of present circumstances, the more does it increase its zeal, and activity, and attention, to shew itself worthy of your confidence; but the more necessary is it also that you should be ready to give it your support. It, therefore calls upon you to shew sincere concord—perfect obedience—and to act as becomes men who are sensible of the blessings of liberty, and wish to enjoy them.

" All the Representatives of the people, who are not present in the Senate, must consider that now more than ever the Legislative Body has need of their presence, and the aid of their various knowledge; and they must hasten to fulfil the sacred duties which Greece has imposed on them. Every Greek who, by counsel or actions, can contribute to the support of the laws, and the maintenance of order, is bound to aid the Government of the country in this important task: but should any systematically turbulent individuals attempt at the present times to agitate the citizens, and thus prepare certain ruin for their Country, they may be assured that they will not escape the punishment which their wickedness merits, and the Government will employ with

energy the measures which circumstances and the laws command.

" The Government has not only the hope but the certainty that the Mediating Powers will also co-operate in enforcing the measures which it may take for the maintenance of internal order, against such enemies of their country, and doubts not that the efforts of the Greeks, strengthened by their concord and supported by the benevolent sentiments of the Powers, will be crowned with a happy issue,

" The Commission of Government,

" GEORGE MAUROMICHALIS,
(Signed) " JOHN M. MILATI,
" JANNULI NAKO.

" The Secretary of State for the Interior and Police,
(Signed) " ANASTASIUS LONDO.

" A true copy (same date,)
" The Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
(Signed) " G. GALARIKES."

No. XXXVII.

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Editor of the COURIER, *in reply to the Statements of M. M. Poirel and Maillet.*

" August 21st, 1827.

" Sir,

" At a moment when the Treaty of Intervention lately entered into by the Three Great Powers of Europe, is about to terminate the Greek contest, I regret to perceive that two articles have appeared in the English Papers, calculated, not only to misrepresent the real state of affairs in Greece, but to diminish the sympathy which the struggle of that oppressed country has hitherto excited in Europe. I allude to the letters of M. Maillet and M. Poirel, which have appeared in the *Courier* of the 5th and 8th instant. With respect to the statements put forth by the former; I admit that Napoli di Romania has been the theatre of great excesses, occasioned by the rivalry and rapacity of the two chiefs, Grivas and Fotomara, arising altogether from the dissensions which followed the fall of Messolonghi, and the imprudent removal of the Seat of Government to Egina. In attributing these excesses to General Church, M. Maillet has advanced a gratuitous calumny, totally unsupported by facts. To prove this assertion, it is merely necessary to state, that the efforts of the General in Chief, were so exclusively directed to saving the Acropolis, as to ren-

der it impossible for him to take any measures for quelling the feuds of Napoli, while the fate of that important point was undecided. Indeed, I have reason to know, that the conduct of the contending Chiefs had excited the attention of the General, immediately after his nomination, but the anxiety, both of Lord Cochrane and himself, to relieve Athens, absorbed every other consideration.

"Passing over the lamentations of M. Maillet, of which it is difficult to comprehend the object, if he be really a friend of Greece, I am truly sorry to find that M. Poirel should have fallen into similar errors, as he is a young man of excellent character, and entitled to great praise for his exertions while in Greece. In the first place, the assertion of M. Poirel, that General Church was recommended to the Greek Government by Captain Hamilton, is a mere invention. The General went to Greece in consequence of formal invitations from the Government and Military Chiefs, the latter of whom had, for the most part, served under him in the Greek Regiment, which he organized in the Ionian Islands many years before.

"It is very natural for the French Philhellenes to praise Colonel Favier, and dwell on the service he has rendered to Greece.—Without the smallest desire of depreciating the services of that Officer, it cannot for a moment

be denied, that neither his successes nor general reputation has rendered him popular among the Greeks; and as to placing him at the head of the army, it was never contemplated. The most gallant and important act of Favier's was unquestionably that of relieving the Acropolis, and had he retained it a few weeks longer, his glory would have been complete.

" The assertion of M. Poirel, that Lord Cochrane and General Church were inimical to Favier, is most unjust. No sooner had their nomination taken place, than they determined to make every possible sacrifice to save the Acropolis. It was impossible to evince more gallantry and zeal than were displayed by the General and his Lordship in this trying service, and if they failed, it arose from a combination of circumstances, over which they had no controul.

" Another assertion of M. Poirel, that the Regulars were neglected and not paid by General Church, arises from his ignorance of the real state of the case; he was at Salamis, superintending the artillery depot there, and could not, therefore, know what passed at the Piræus. I can assert, from my personal knowledge, that the claims of the Regulars were particularly attended to by the General in Chief. As to General Church's not placing himself amidst the troops, there was a very sufficient reason for this. He had, from motives of proper delica-

cy, determined not to take the command out of Kariaskaki's hands, and therefore remained on board a Spezziot schooner, where the military chest was kept. This did not, however, prevent him from passing the greatest part of his time on shore.

" Deeply as the disasters before Athens, and especially that of the 6th of May, are to be deplored, it is truly absurd to attribute them to the bad positions taken up by the General. The real cause of the failure on that unfortunate day, must be ascribed to the overwhelming force of the Turks, more particularly their cavalry, of which the Greeks were totally destitute.

" Upon the capitulation and surrender of the Acropolis, a great deal might be said, to prove the facility with which it could have been retained. In the present stage of the question, I shall merely observe, that the impression on the minds of all those who were present at the Phalerum after the disaster of the 6th, was, that the Garrison entertained no intention of yielding. When they saw the heroic efforts which had been made to relieve the place, they expressed their determination to hold out for some months, and this was communicated in writing to the General in Chief. There is no doubt but the dissentions between Favier and Grisioti, the Greek leader, added to the abandonment of the Phalerum, rendered necessary by the impossibility of sup-

porting the army there, hastened the fall of the Acropolis; but it belongs to history alone to decide, whether that point could have held out or not, for a longer period. With respect to the General in Chief having sent orders to Favier to capitulate, nothing can be more absurd. His impression, like that of the whole army, was, that the Citadel could hold out; and, under this feeling, it was by no means likely he would have given such instructions. It is proper to state, that those who were in the Acropolis had provisions for some time, and that there had been no fire directed against the walls for several months. Had the existence of the Treaty been known, the Acropolis would have remained in the hands of the Greeks: as it is, such a calamity cannot possibly intervene, either one way or another, with the determination of the Allied Sovereigns. This striking proof of humanity and wisdom on the part of the Great Powers of Europe, in giving a political existence to Greece, has decided a question in which the sympathies of the whole civilized world have been most deeply engaged. Why, therefore, should the declared friends of the cause attempt either to diminish the claims of the Greeks to commisseration—or attempt to vilify those individuals who, like General Church, have espoused it with the strongest feelings of philanthropy and disinterestedness?

" I cannot conclude this explanation, without ex-

pressing a hope, that the magnanimous views of the High Contracting Parties may be speedily carried into effect, and thus save Europe from witnessing the most appalling tragedy which ever befel any nation. With respect to the reports daily circulated, concerning the intended resistance of the Porte, they should be received with great caution. For my own part, I am convinced no resistance will be made, except by those remonstrances so natural on such an occasion. Besides, if the whole force of Turkey and Egypt have been unable to re-conquer Greece, after a war of nearly seven years, how are they to resist the united fleets of the Three Great Powers? On the other hand, there is little reason to doubt, that the Seraskier has been obliged to relinquish the intended siege of Corinth; while I am equally satisfied, Ibrahim Pacha will gladly retire from a country which has exhausted the treasury, and frittered away those resources on which the stability and power of his father must depend. My humble opinion, therefore, is, that the Treaty will meet with no serious obstacles, and that, in carrying it into effect, the Contracting Parties will be performing a great act of political justice, no less called for by the most sacred rights of humanity, than beneficial to the general interests of Europe.

"I am, &c.,

(Signed) "EDWARD BLAQUIERE."

No. XXXVIII.

To a Greek Bondholder.

" London, September 16th, 1827.

" Dear Sir,

" I hasten to offer you all the information in my power, relative to the actual state and future prospects of Greece, as they relate to the interests of the Bond holders. I am the more anxious to satisfy your inquiries on this subject, from having been among the first of those who asserted that, notwithstanding the innumerable difficulties which have beset Greece during her eventful struggle, her cause must ultimately triumph. My opinion was founded on the facilities for defence which the Greeks possessed—their firm determination not to submit to their old tyrants under any circumstances, and above all, on the inevitable moral influence which such a cause, interwoven as it is with all the best feelings of our nature, was calculated to produce on the whole European family. What has been the result of my conjectures, thus formed amidst the prejudices of some, and the opposition if not the obliquy of others? Why, that the Greeks with the most inadequate means, and amidst appalling privations, have continued the war nearly seven years, without there being an instance of a disposition to submit: and that impressed with the justice of their claims, and the

moral necessity of the case, the Three Great Powers of Europe have concluded a Treaty, which, as I have already stated, gives a political existence to Greece, and thus realizes all that her best friends could wish in the present state of the contest!

"Were it not for the hitherto unprofitable result of the South American Loans, and the fatal spirit which induced so many individuals to embark capital in the joint stock bubbles, having such a tendency to destroy public confidence, the ratification of such a Treaty, must have struck the Greek bondholders at once, as furnishing a guarantee, infinitely stronger than any afforded by the Loans of the New World; since it consists in a solemn Covenant, between the Three Great Arbiters of Europe. I am, indeed, astonished that it should have been overlooked for a moment.—With respect to the execution of the Treaty, I am willing to stake my existence on it. What is more, I have no hesitation in repeating, that the Porte can no more resist its being carried into effect, than could one of the Minor States of the Continent, wage war against England, France or Russia. In the first place, the promulgation of the Treaty has given new vigour and animation to all classes of the Greeks, as evinced by the late operations: in the next, neither Ibrahim Pacha nor the Seraskier, possess the means of carrying on hostilities even for

ten days, if their supplies are cut off; and lastly, the fleets of the High Contracting Parties are on the spot and acting in obedience to the positive orders of their respective courts.

"But I shall advert to another fact, as entirely setting the fears of any resistance at rest. There is a Russian army of one hundred thousand men ready to cross the Pruth the instant Turkey holds up a finger to resist. My conviction is, that if a single act of violence takes place at Constantinople or Smyrna, this army will invade Turkey. The consequences in such a case, may be easily anticipated! But I repeat there will be no resistance. You will, perhaps, wish to know the grounds upon which I speak so confidently of the non-resistance of the Sultan. Is it likely I would ask, that those who projected and signed the Treaty, did not calculate all the chances of opposition before hand, and felt assured that nothing but a decisive policy would induce the Divan to acquiesce? Those who are acquainted with the personal character of Sultan Mahmoud, do not require to be informed, that however impetuous he may at first appear, there is no doubt of his yielding the moment he sees the Great Powers, but more especially England, determined to carry the Treaty into effect. On the other hand, the Sultan who is confessedly a man of some talent, must perceive that, while the intervention of the

Powers furnishes him with a plausible motive for putting an end to one of the most expensive contests in which he has been engaged, the British Cabinet has consulted the best interests of Turkey, and perhaps adopted the only means of prolonging the existence of that tottering edifice, by proposing the Treaty in question. This is not the place to develope a subject, which involve consequences of the highest importance to the Ottoman Empire, while they are not less closely connected with the general interests of Europe.

" Here, it may be proper to state a fact which is unknown in this country. Whatever may be the feelings and wishes of the Sultan with regard to Greece, the war is not popular in Turkey, it has continued too long, and cost the Turks too dearly to be so: added to these considerations, I had it from various sources of the best information during my late Visit, that the Mussulman population, attribute all the recent calamities of the Empire, to the cruelties exercised in Greece. I need hardly add, that the Turkish soldiery have always entered the field against the Greeks with the utmost reluctance. The war has, in fact, been principally carried on by the Albanian mercenaries, and the Delhis or Turkish cavalry. The former would fight for any party by which they are best paid, while the latter, besides being extremely well treated on the score of pay, know

that there is comparatively little risk in attacking irregular infantry without bayonets.

"If you ask me what is my opinion with regard to the probable march of events in consequence of the Treaty of Intervention. My reply is, that I think there is no doubt, but Ibrahim Pacha will evacuate the Morea in the course of the winter, and that Kiutahi the Seraskier, will be under the necessity of separating his army, already not more than fifteen thousand men, into small parties, if he does not retreat to Larissa or Zetouni. In every case, where the determination of the Cabinets is so firmly fixed, it is natural to expect, that no unnecessary delay will take place in establishing the future stipulations of the Treaty.

"Having stated my conviction as to the result of the Treaty of Intervention, it remains for me to touch on another important point—I allude to the situation of Lord Cochrane and General Church, and to the unanswerable claims which these two gallant officers have to the support of their countrymen of every party in England, as the champions not merely of freedom and humanity, but the men in whose hands the Greeks by a most flattering act of confidence, have placed their destinies! And yet, what is the fact? While societies are formed all over the Continent to succour Greece, the matter is treated with an unaccountable apathy here,

I admit that there may be some reason for this, in the mismanagement of the Loans and the wanton extravagancies in their application. Nor will I deny, that the disunion of the Greeks themselves, have been most injurious to their cause. But I can never persuade myself, that when the case is fairly submitted to the Public, and its real merits made known, England will abandon Greece just as she has reached the threshold of her independence. Nor let it be any longer said by our neighbours, that while they are ministering to the wants of the Greek people, we are looking on with indifference. It is truly humiliating to reflect, that the principal aid by which two British officers are keeping the fleets and armies of Greece together, should be derived from the Continental subscriptions, while no effort has been made to assist them from this country!

"Without dwelling on that part of our duties towards Greece, which is dictated by the great principle of Christianity, I am more anxious to convince you, in your capacity of bondholder, that as a mere question of interest, you are bound to second the magnanimous intentions of the High Contracting Parties, by enabling the Provisional Government to perfect the system of Naval and Military organization commenced under the auspices of our gallant countrymen. Need I say, that a prompt measure to this effect, on the part of the

Bondholders generally, would afford the likeliest means of an early dividend? It is evident that the Three Cabinets cannot in the *actual* state of things, come forward to the relief of the Nation which they have virtually recognized: but I am convinced any measures adopted by the creditors and friends of Greece, would be viewed with indulgence if it did not receive their support.

" I am, &c.

(Signed) " EDWARD BLAQUIERE."

No. XXXIX.

To the Editor of the MORNING HERALD.

" October 9th, 1827.

" Without contesting the opinions contained in one of your leading articles in the *Morning Herald* of yesterday, relative to the mismanagement of Greek affairs in this country, you will perhaps allow me to state, that I have every reason to believe there is no intention whatever of proposing another Loan for the service of Greece. Such an operation is entirely impracticable at this moment, and the Greeks are fully aware, that until they take some steps to prove a determination to fulfil their engagements with the English creditors, it would be no

less unprincipled than absurd to dream of a third Loan. That these steps will be taken the moment the Treaty of Intervention is carried into effect, I am enabled to give the most positive assurances. With respect to the Treaty, I have only to repeat my conviction that it will be executed; and that, so far from disturbing the peace of Europe, this measure affords the only certain guarantee for its future tranquillity. Having already offered my humble opinions on this subject, all I require is, that they may be estimated by the result of passing events.

"In suggesting, as I did, in my letter of the 16th ult. to a Greek bondholder, the propriety of a meeting for the purpose of adopting some means to enable our gallant countrymen, to whom the command of the naval and military forces of Greece is confided, to maintain their ground, I feel satisfied that I was consulting the best interests of the creditors: and I take this opportunity of thanking those among them, who have kindly promised to come forward whenever the proposed meeting takes place.

"It was objected by some of those Editors who noticed my letter, that I was not sufficiently explicit as to the mode in which aid might be obtained. The communications, written and verbal, which I have received from several bondholders, enable me to satisfy the pub-

lic on this point. *One per cent.* paid by each bondholder, on the amount of his stock, would enable General Church and Lord Cochrane to maintain a respectable military and naval force until the execution of the Treaty of Intervention, has so far advanced, as to render the great financial measure determined on by the Provisional Government easy of accomplishment. Such is the proposition which I should not hesitate to make in the interests of the Greek bondholders. Having for a period of six years published frequent statements, setting forth the abundant means which Greece possesses, perhaps beyond any other country on earth, of paying her debts, I think it superfluous to repeat them here. When her limits are defined, my assertions will be amply proved.

"In making a specific and distinct proposal to the bondholders, it may not be irrelevant to add, that, pursuant to the object of my return from Greece, I have urged, not only the Members of the Greek Committee, but all those, of whatever party, who take an interest in the regeneration of Greece, not to abandon her at a moment when the cause is on the eve of its final triumph.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "EDWARD BLAQUIERE."

No. XL.

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Editor of the TIMES, *relative to the Claims of the Roumeliots.*

"October 26th, 1827.

"Sir,

"You have very justly designated the reported submission of the Greeks of Livadia as a manœuvre got up to serve the sinister purposes of those, who wish to deprive our Christian brethren, of the benignant intentions manifested by the Great Powers in the Treaty of Intervention.

"As every fact connected with the fate of a people who are about to form an important member of the European family, and a link essential to the progress of civilization, cannot be indifferent to the public at the present moment, I hasten to state that there is no part of the Confederacy in which the inhabitants of every class have been more distinguished by their heroism and sufferings than those of Livadia; and indeed the whole of Eastern and Western Greece, from Thermopylæ to Messolonghi. As they are in general more enlightened than the Moreotes, no wonder that their hatred of the Turk should be more deep-rooted. With respect to their entertaining the most distant idea of submission, nothing can be so destitute of any foundation. I well

recollect, that while at Hermoine, during the winter, when a letter arrived from Paris, stating that Western Greece and Attica was not to be included in the proposed intention of the Allies, the consternation of the leaders who had come there to the number of seventy, to attend the Congress, knew no bounds. They assembled in the greatest haste, and requested I would attend the meeting. On proceeding to the spot, I found these brave men in a state of the utmost alarm: many of them asked me, with tears in their eyes, whether I believed the disastrous news contained in the Paris letter? I had no hesitation in telling them, that it was a mere invention, and written for the express purpose of depreciating the efforts which the British Government were known to be making in favour of Greece generally. I need scarcely say, that I had considerable difficulty in convincing them, that the great measure which has since secured their independence, would embrace every province which had borne arms from the commencement of the struggle. At this meeting, it was resolved to address a letter to Mr. Stratford Canning, in allusion to the report in question, and expressing the greatest confidence that the people of Eastern and Western Greece would not be abandoned to the fate which must inevitably await them, if ever they became subject to their old tyrants. Indeed, they solemnly declared, that

death with arms in their hands would be a thousand times preferable!

"I trust the foregoing fact will be a sufficient refutation of the intrigue going on at Constantinople, and I shall feel obliged by your giving it publicity.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "EDWARD BLAQUIERE."

XLI.

DOCUMENTS

CONNECTED WITH THE VICTORY OF NAVARIN.

Copy of a Letter addressed to Ibrahim Pacha by the two Allied Admirals, before entering the Port of Navarin to open Negotiations.

"Navarin Roads, Sept. 22nd, 1827.

"As your Highness appears to have some doubts respecting the agreement concluded between the Three Confederate Powers, I must declare to you, that after Admiral Codrington had communicated to me the letter which he had the honour to write to your Highness, while I was detained by a calm at some distance from this place, we have thought it advisable to send you a duplicate in the French language, signed by us both.

"We have the honour to inform your Highness, that

in consequence of a Treaty signed at London, between England, France, and Russia, the Allied Powers have agreed to unite their forces to hinder all conveyance of troops, arms, or ammunition, to any part whatever of the Greek Continent and the Islands.

"This measure has been resolved upon, as well for the interest of the Sultan himself, as for that of all the nations trading in the Archipelago; and the contracting powers have had the humane foresight to send a considerable force, to weaken all opposition from the Ottoman Commanders, whose resistance would lead, not only to their own destruction, but to consequences fatal to the interests of the Sultan.

"It would be extremely painful for us, as well as for our Sovereigns, whose chief object is to prevent the effusion of blood, to be obliged on this occasion to employ force. We, therefore, urgently invite you not to oppose a resolution, the execution of which it would be impossible to hinder; for it is our duty not to let you doubt that, though our desire is to terminate this cruel war, we have such orders, that we must come to extremities rather than give up the object for which our Sovereigns have united together.

"In consequence, if on this occasion, a single cannon shot should be fired at our flags, it would lead to the ruin of the Ottoman flag.

"The undersigned have the honour to assure his Highness of their respect.

(Signed) "E. CODRINGTON, *Vice Admiral.*

"H. DE RIGNY, *Rear Admiral.*"

No. XLII.

DECLARATION

Of the Allied Admirals after conferring on the most proper mode of Proceeding towards Ibrahim Pacha and the Turco-Egyptian Fleet.

NO. I.—(TRANSLATION.)

"October 18th, 1827.

"The Admirals commanding the Squadrons of the Three Powers which signed the Treaty of London, having met before Navarin, for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said Treaty, viz. an Armistice *de facto* between the Turks and the Greeks, have set forth the present Protocol, the result of their conference.

"Considering that, after the provisional suspension of hostilities, to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th of September last, with the English and French Admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian Admiral, the said Pacha did the very next

day violate his engagement, by causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point in the Morea;

" Considering that since the return of that fleet to Navarin, in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by Admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patrass, the troops of this Pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country;

" Considering that, with a view of putting a stop to atrocities, which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish Chiefs, and the advice given to Mehemet Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities;

" Considering that there only remains to the Commanders of the Allied Squadrons the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective Courts, namely:

1st. The continuing throughout the whole of the winter, a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to

Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea and the Islands.

"2ndly. The uniting the Allied Squadrons in Navarin itself, and securing, by their permanent presence, the inaction of the Ottoman fleets; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Porte persists in not changing its system.

"3rdly. The proceeding to take a position with the Squadrons in Navarin, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the Treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself.

"After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this Third mode may, without effusion of blood, and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the Squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

"We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present Protocol.

(Signed) "EDWARD CODRINGTON,

"*Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean.*

"LOUIS COUNT DE HEIDEN,

"*Rear Admiral of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.*

"H. DE RIGNY, *Rear Admiral, Commanding the Squadron of his Most Christian Majesty.*"

No. XLIII.

Copy of Sir Edward Codrington's Despatch to the Secretary of the Admiralty, detailing the Victory of Navarin.

" His Majesty's ship Asia, in the Port of Navarin,
" October 21st, 1827.

" Sir,

" I have the honour of informing his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heiden and the Chevalier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patrass, the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

" The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the center, the smaller ones in succession within them filling up the intervals.

" The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

" The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa and Albion,

and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line and a large double-banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet. The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate Armide was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate, on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa, and Albion: the Dartmouth and the Musquito, the Rose, the Brisk, and the Philomel, were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries and to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships: but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire vessels, Lieutenant G. W. H. Fitzroy and several of her crew were shot with mus-

ketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth and La Syrene, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral De Rigny; that was succeeded by a cannon shot at the Rear Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course brought on a return, and thus very shortly afterwards, the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside the ship of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the Commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ships did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter, indeed, sent a message, "That he would not fire at all." And, therefore, no hostility took place betwixt our two ships for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

"In the meantime, however, our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders I know not, but his ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from the vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her

mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of her crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful, and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heiden and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout, was admirable, and highly exemplary.

" Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire vessels; and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, following the fine example of Capitaine Hugon, of the Armide, who was opposed to the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has been seldom before witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

" It is impossible for me to say too much for the able

and zealous assistance which I derived from Captain Curzon, throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of Commander Baynes, and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed; each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware, that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly I have to lament the loss of Captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell, commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the Master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. H. S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance, in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first Clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the

Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Craddock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle, in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my Aides-de-Camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer his Royal Highness for further particulars of this sort, to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon. When I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection, that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the result contemplated by the Treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

" When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure his Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England so soon as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged

with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope that their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turco-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as his Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestrie, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral any further particulars he may require.

" I inclose, for his Royal Highness's further information, a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated, a protocol of a conference which I had with my colleagues, and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " EDWD. CODRINGTON, *Vice Admiral.*"

No. XLIV.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Hamilton, of His Majesty's ship Cambrian, to Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington.

" Kitries, October 18th, 1827.

" I have the honour of informing you, that I arrived here yesterday morning in company with the Russian frigate *Constantine*, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulf, we observed, by clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the Pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian Captain was dispatched to the Turkish Commander, a copy of which I inclose; the Russian and English Officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon, we, the two Captains, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain is shocking! women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass! I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge.

" It is supposed that if Ibrahim remained in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants would die of absolute starvation."

No. XLV.

DECLARATION

Issued by the Allied Admirals after the Victory.

" As the Squadrons of the Allied Powers did not enter Navarin with an hostile intention, but only to renew to the Commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Seignior himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken, for the first cannon shot which has been ventured to be fired on the Allied flags.

" We send therefore one of the Turkish Captains, fallen into our hands as a prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Moharem Bey, Tahir Pacha, and Capitana Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish Chiefs, that if one single *musket* or *cannon* shot be again fired on a ship or boat of the Allied Powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the Forts of Navarin, and that we shall consider such new act of hostility as *a formal declaration of the Porte*

against the Three Allied Powers, and of which the Grand Seignior and his Pachas must suffer the terrible consequences.

"But if the Turkish Chiefs, acknowledging the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the Forts before the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer, without evasions, before sunset.

"Signed by the English, French, and Russian Admirals."

No. XLVI.

GENERAL ORDER

Issued by Sir Edward Codrington previously to the Departure of the Allied Squadrons from Navarin.

"H. M. S. Asia, in the Port of Navarin, Oct. 24th, 1827.

"Before the United Squadrons remove from the theatre on which they have gained so complete a victory, the Vice Admiral, Commander in Chief, is desirous of making known to the whole of the Officers, Seamen, and

Marines, employed in them, the high sense which he has of their gallant and steady conduct on the 20th inst. He is persuaded that there is no instance of the Fleet of any one country shewing more complete union of spirit and action, than was exhibited by the Squadrons of the Three Allied Powers together, in this bloody and destructive battle. He attributes to the bright example set by his gallant colleagues, the Rear Admirals, the able and cordial support which the ships of the several squadrons gave to each other, during the heat and confusion of the battle. Such union of spirit and of purpose—such coolness and bravery under fire—and such consequent precision in the use of their guns, ensured a victory over the well prepared arrangement of greatly superior numbers: and the whole Turkish and Egyptian Fleets have paid the penalty of their treacherous breach of faith. The boasted Ibrahim Pacha promised not to quit Navarin, or oppose the Allied Fleet, and basely broke his word. The Allied Commanders promised to destroy the Turkish and Egyptian Fleets, if a single gun were fired at either of their flags; and, with the assistance of the brave men whom they have had the satisfaction of commanding, they have performed their promise to the very letter. Out of a Fleet composed of eighty-one men-of-war, there remain only one frigate and fifteen smaller vessels, in a state ever to be

again put to sea. Such a victory cannot be gained without a great sacrifice of life, and the Commander in Chief has to deplore the loss of many of the best and bravest men whom the fleet contained. The consolation is, that they died in the service of their country; and in the cause of suffering humanity.

"The Commander in Chief returns his most cordial thanks to his noble Colleagues, the two Rear Admirals, for the able manner in which they directed the movements of their Squadrons; and to the Captains, Commanders, Officers, Seamen, and Royal Marines, who so faithfully obeyed their orders, and so bravely completed the destruction of their opponents.

(Signed) "EDWARD CODRINGTON,

"*Vice Admiral.*"

[The insertion of the following letter, addressed by the EMPEROR NICHOLAS to Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON, having been accidentally omitted in the introduction, I have determined to give it place here, not only from its importance as an historical document, setting forth the Sentiments of the Russian Government with regard to the Victory of Navarin, and the moderation of its views, but as a testimony not less flattering to the

gallant Admiral, than honorable to the personal feelings of His Imperial Majesty.—E. B.]

" Vice Admiral Codrington,

" You have achieved a Victory for which civilized Europe ought to be doubly grateful to you. The memorable Battle of Navarin, and the bold manœuvres which preceded it, evince to the world, not only the extent of the zeal of the Three GREAT POWERS, in favour of a cause, the noble character of which, is still more heightened by their own disinterestedness; but also prove what can be effected by firmness though opposed to numbers; and what a well directed valour can accomplish against blind courage, with whatever force that courage may be supported. Your name, from this time forward, belongs to posterity. I should but weaken the glory which surrounds it by praise. But I must offer to you, a brilliant mark of the gratitude and esteem which you have inspired in Russia. With this view, I send to you herewith, the Military Order of Saint George. The Russian Navy is proud of having obtained your commendation at Navarin; and on my own part, I feel the most lively pleasure in thus assuring you of the sentiments of consideration which I entertain towards you.

(Signed) " NICHOLAS."

THE

BATTLE OF NAVARIN.

[There is, probably, no event in ancient or modern history, more inviting to the Muse of Britain, than the Victory of Navarin; surrounded as it is, not less in its causes than in its consequences, by associations so deeply interesting to civilization, humanity, and freedom. It is not to be wondered, that such an event should have roused the energy of a poet, whose patriotic harp has rung, from his childhood, with songs of liberty and classic lore. To apologize, therefore, for closing these imperfect pages with the following splendid lines, would argue insensibility in myself, and assume it in the reader. I am justified in adding, that the Author of the "Pleasures of Hope," has, on this occasion, emulated the happiest sentiments and pathos of his earlier productions.

E. B.]

I.

Hearts of oak, that bravely deliver'd the brave,
And uplifted old Greece from the brink of the grave,
'Twas the helpless to help, and the hopeless to save,
That your thunderbolts swept o'er the brine;
And as long as yon sun shall look down on the wave,
The light of your glory shall shine.

II.

For the guerdon ye sought with your bloodshed and toil,
Was it slaves, or dominion, or rapine, or spoil?
No! your lofty emprize was to fetter and foil
The uprooter of Greece's domain!
When he tore the last remnant of food from her soil,
Till her famished sank pale as the slain!

III.

Yet, Navarin's heroes! does Christendom breed
The base hearts that will question the fame of your deed?
Are they men?—let ineffable scorn be their meed,
And oblivion shadow their graves!—
Are they women? to Turkish serails let them speed!
And be mothers of Musselmen slaves.

IV.

Abettors of massacre! dare ye deplore
That the death-shriek is silenced in Hellas's shore?
That the mother aghast, sees her offspring no more
By the hand of infanticide grasp'd?
And that stretch'd on yon billow, distain'd by their gore,
Messolonghi's assassins have grasp'd?

V.

Prouder scene never hallow'd war's pomp to the mind,
Than when Christendom's pennons woo'd social the wind,
And the flower of her brave for the combat combined,

Their watch-word, humanity's vow;—
Not a sea-boy that fought in that cause, but mankind
Owes a garland to honour his brow!

VI.

Nor grudge by our side, that to conquer or fall,
Came the hardy rude Russ, or the high-mettled Gaul;
For whose was the genius, that plann'd at its call,
Where the whirlwind of battle should roll?
All were brave! but the star of success over all,
Was the light of our Codrington's soul.

VII.

That star of thy day-spring, regenerate Greek!
Dimm'd the Saracen's moon, and struck palid his cheek:
In its fast flushing morning thy muses shall speak,
When their lore and their lutes they reclaim:
And the first of their songs from Parnassus's peak,
Shall be, "*Glory to Codrington's name!*"

THE END

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ERRATA.

PAGE 12—to the state in which at, &c. *read* to the state in which they were.
13—rights *read* rites.
20—than *read* more than.
100—slip *read* slab.
112—seem *read* serve.

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